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TEXANS SEEKING "FAVORITE SON" TO BLOCK SMITH

Jesse Jones Is Mentioned
as Rallying Point for
State's Dry Forces

UNITED DELEGATION AT HOUSTON IS AIM

Revolt Against Any Wet Indicated
by Historic Instances
of Independence

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

DALLAS, Tex.—This Lone Star State is a nation in itself—in proportions, in population, in variety of material products, in the number, diversity and beauty of its cities, and in the independence of political thought among its people. Unlike any other state of the Union, it has had its period of complete self-government—the brief time during which it was the Republic of Texas. Memorials of that period abound in the older cities, and it is perhaps not fanciful to think that out of the tradition of independence springs in some degree that political individuality which characterizes the electorate. Texans do not take their cues from Washington nor from New York. They contemplate federal administrations and Tammany bosses with intelligent interest but without awe.

Revolt Shows Independence

An overwhelming body of the voters call themselves Democrats, but recently they have been seen to rally against "Ma" Ferguson, which cut the Democratic vote down by 300,000. The number of Democrats participating in the primaries who later, in the election, refused to vote for a gubernatorial nominee they considered given President Coolidge and had a plurality of 300,000 in round numbers over all. And yet there are Texans who say that certain conditions may make the State doubtful this year.

As I have pointed out in earlier letters the mass sentiment of the Democratic voters in this State is strongly dry and opposed to the Smiths. The frankly wet section, led by former Congressman "Doc" Henry, makes scarcely a ripple on the face of the political waters. At a recent "harmony" conference in Dallas no Smith supporter was invited, the inference being that harmony between the anti-Smith forces was all that was needed to assure a coherent majority.

The leaders of the majority, however, have been divided as to methods of procedure, one group advocating a delegation of delegates to candidates, but directed to work for a dry plank in the platform; the other demanding that delegates be instructed against the nomination of any man of the Smithwet type, and to work for a bone-dry platform.

Favorite Son Possible

Earnest endeavors have been made to reconcile these opposing views, and I have just received a telegram announcing that marked progress has been made in this direction. According to this informant, who is in a position to know, plans have now been completed for the selection of a Texas favorite son, who is a dry, and a Protestant.

The Houston Post Dispatch, expressing the purpose of those who urge this plan, offers the name of Jesse Jones of Houston. Just at present Mr. Jones is the idol of his city since he secured for it the Democratic National Convention. He is the

(Continued on Page 16 Column 1)

TAXI COMPANY HAS COURT

CINCINNATI, O.—Improved service and patronage is reported as a taxi company which instituted a private traffic court for penalizing drivers for carelessness and rewarding them for merit.

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One in 5.13 Persons Now Has Motorcar

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington
MOTOR vehicle registration increased five per cent last year, so that there is now one automobile for every 5.13 persons. The whole United States could take a ride at one time, according to figures of the Bureau of Public Roads. Total registration of 23,127,315 vehicles included 2,896,886 trucks and tractors. Registration increased notably in two southern states.

States with registration increase of 100 per cent or more are North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah and Arizona. Total receipts from licenses ran to \$301,061,132. New York led all states in registration with 1,937,000; California, 1,693,000; Pennsylvania, 1,554,000; Illinois, 1,438,000; Michigan, 1,154,000; Texas, 1,111,000; Indiana, 813,000; New Jersey, 712,000; Iowa, 704,000; Wisconsin, 698,000, and Massachusetts, 694,000.

PUBLIC OPINION GIVES DENEEN CHICAGO VICTORY

Illinois Republicans Reject Thompson-Crowe Slate at State Primaries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Chicago's primary election brought out an unusual turnout in public sentiment. The change was provoked largely by recent shootings and bombings. The swing dated back only a fortnight to those events. City and state political machines were beaten in their principal contests.

Col. Frank L. Smith, to whom admittance to the United States Senate was twice refused because of accepting large campaign contributions while chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, failed in his race for vindication. Gov. Len Small likewise sustained a severe defeat in seeking a third term.

Governor Small, Colonel Smith and Mayor William Hale Thompson joined hands and presented a united front in the campaign. State and city patronage were at their disposal. They had great party organization strength and the forces opposed to them had little, and this seriously weakened by losses in the last month.

Election Forecasts Overturned
Up to several weeks ago it was generally conceded that Charles S. Deneen, United States Senator, and the Republican organization, here taking its name from him would be swamped. Then came the bombing of Senator Deneen's home. The same night the home of his candidate for state attorney, the highly important election prosecutor was also bombed.

The campaign for the state attorney's office immediately became of intensified interest. Several years ago the present state attorney, Robert E. Crowe, formed an alliance with Mr. Thompson, who was then laying his plans for re-election. Mr. Thompson was the first to come up for office and he was re-elected a year ago. It was Mr. Crowe's turn this spring to seek re-election.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

AUTHOR DEFINES AIM OF MANKIND

Growth in Wisdom to Keep Step With Age, Declares Lord Dunsany

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The chief aim of mankind should be that its growth in wisdom keep pace with the vast possibilities and opportunities which have become available to the present age, according to Lord Dunsany, author and playwright, speaking at the annual luncheon of the League for Political Education here.

Lord Dunsany defined the ideal government as that in which the authority of government and the authority of the people are adjusted so delicately that neither oppression nor license can result.

"Liberty is possible only when this delicate adjustment exists between the authority of government and of the governed," he said.

E. H. Sothern, the actor, deplored the "depreciation in receipts" of the spoken drama in this country of recent years. A careful study revealed that the receipts of theaters in the United States last year were \$60,000,000 less than the previous year, he said, and that the average period of actors' employment was 10 to 15 weeks a season.

As a remedy, he urged establishment of a vigorous repertory theater movement which would produce the best plays of all the world and obtain the services of distinguished actors.

"The public is eager to enjoy the best in drama when it has the opportunity," he said. "Every great success in the theater has been achieved by wholesome plays."

Other speakers were Mrs. E. H. Sothern (Julia Marlowe), Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, president emerita of the American College for Girls at Constantinople; Walter Damsch, and James Speyer, international banker. Henry W. Taft, chairman of the board of trustees of the league, presided.

To Greet Seville Fair Visitors



SCENE AT SEVILLE EXPOSITION
The Tower and Bridge of Ceramics and Tiles at the Iberian-American Fair, to Open Oct. 1.

SPAIN TO KEEP FAIR BUILDINGS AS UNIVERSITY

Seville Exposition to Play Important Part in Main- taining World Contact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Spanish Government intends to retain the world contact it will gain through the Seville Exhibition next year by maintaining permanently the exhibition buildings as a world university, according to Thomas E. Campbell, formerly Governor of Arizona and high commissioner representing the United States at Spain world fair, who has just returned here on the Leviathan of the United States Lines.

Mr. Campbell went to Seville four months ago to supervise the construction of the three United States buildings at the exhibition. Five commissioners are acting as advisers to Mr. Campbell and will act as hosts and hostesses of the American exhibits after the buildings are completed.

They include Helen Varick Boswell of New York City, president of the Woman's Forum and prominent clubwoman; Miss Agnes Repplier of Philadelphia, American essayist; Mrs. Frederick W. Upham of Chicago, widow of the former treasurer of the Republican Party; George T. Omeron, owner and editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; and R. R. Matson, former chief justice of Wyoming. John M. Denison of Baltimore is secretary to the commission, and Frank W. Leach is disbursing officer.

One of these buildings will be of permanent construction and later will be used as the United States Consulate.

Designed as an American adaptation of Spanish colonial architecture, it is intended to serve as a permanent exhibit of present cultural standards in the United States. Providing offices and living apartments for the consul and vice-consul at Seville, as well as quarters for the American Ambassador to Madrid when he visits the city, it will have, in addition to magnificent public reception rooms, all the equipment that a luxurious modern home in the United States.

A central heating plant, which is a rarity in Seville, will be a part of this equipment, as well as electric heaters installed in the walls, 11 tiled bathrooms, and two water systems. The two kitchens will have gas, electric and charcoal ranges, and there will be 10 refrigerators, electric lighting, and electric refrigeration.

The exhibition will open on March 15, 1929, instead of next October as was originally intended, he said. Work on the three United States buildings has begun and many of those being erected by the nations participating are practically completed.

Spain's object in organizing the exhibition, Mr. Campbell continued, is to attract world attention to the beauties of the country and to show the development of Spain during the last five years. Without her colonial possessions of former times, Spain has turned her attention to developing the homeland and has attained great success in its program of education, railroad building, ports, roads, and municipal improvements, he said.

BLISS CARMAN HONORED

OTTAWA (AP)—Bliss Carman, sometimes called the "poet laureate of Canada," has been awarded the Lorne Pierce medal of the Royal Society of Canada in recognition of his contribution to Canadian literature. This medal is recognized as the highest literary distinction a Canadian can win.

Ice in Boiling Water? Yes, Says Dr. Barnes

But You Can't Pick It Out
With Your Fingers, for It's
in Solution, He Asserts

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—Boiling water contains 17 per cent ice in solution, and water is 37 per cent ice at the instant of freezing, Dr. Howard T. Barnes, professor of physics of McGill University, said in a lecture on ice engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ice is present in water at all temperatures, Dr. Barnes said, and is distributed in the form of groups of molecules known as trihydrol. Ice formation, he added, is not solely a surface phenomenon, but is a volume effect under conditions favorable to its growth.

Ice first becomes visible in the form of cloud formations from which long streamers are suddenly projected at the moment of freezing. Often a thousandth of a degree marks the change between thawing and freezing, he stated.

MOVE MADE FOR IRAK-NEJD PARLEY

But Costa Rica refused Her delegate, J. Rafael Oreamuno, who is also her Minister to Washington, reminded Mr. Hughes that a somewhat similar arrangement had been set up in 1907, the decisions of which the United States had chosen to flout, and that Costa Rica wanted a settlement of the Nicaraguan Canal question.

This was the price of her signature. To secure it, a protocol was drawn up in secret and signed between the two countries, whereby the United States agreed, in case of the building of a Nicaraguan canal that Costa Rica would be properly compensated.

Another five years elapsed. The protocol gathered dust in the files of the State Department. Then, last month, Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, introduced a bill calling for a survey of the Nicaraguan canal route. The State Department heartily favors this bill. It not only favors it, but is confident that the bill will pass.

Therefore, a few days ago, remembering the secret protocol with Costa Rica, and the anticipated passage of the bill, the department approached Señor Oreamuno, asking what Costa Rica would exact in the way of compensation if the canal was built. To which Señor Oreamuno, always the shrewd diplomat, replied that Costa Rica would decide after the canal survey had been completed.

Meanwhile Faisal ed Dawish has asked Ibn Saud's pardon, and all is quiet.

Smoke-Belching Chimneys to Cease Pouring Soot on North English Town

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HULL, Eng.—The Corporation of Hull has begun a drastic practical experiment to make it a "smokeless town" in connection with the housing scheme on a large new estate in East Hull, where 2600 houses have been erected or planned.

Despite the Englishman's love of a blazing grate with its volumes of black smoke belching from every domestic chimney and shutting out the sunlight in the open, the Hull authorities are building these new houses minus raw coal burning appliances and substituting for them cooking and heating facilities, stoves burning solid smokeless fuel such as coke and anthracite.

The system is said not only to aid internal cleanliness and a smoke-free atmosphere, but greatly reduces domestic labor and accomplishes cooking and heating with a third of the fuel required by bituminous ranges with open fires.

Aerial photographs, in confirma-

UNITED STATES LEARNS LESSON IN DIPLOMACY

Art of Costa Rican Envoy
Gains Recognition of Claims
in Nicaragua

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A secret protocol between the United States and Costa Rica, disclosing a shrewd bargain driven by the latter country for compensation when the Nicaraguan canal is built, has just come to light. The story of how this small Latin-American state thwarted the diplomatic prowess of Charles E. Hughes and drove this bargain reveals the fact that the State Department expects the Nicaraguan canal to be started in the not too distant future.

Costa Rica, it will be remembered, objected vigorously to the Bryan-Chamorro treaty, by which Nicaragua sold to the United States for \$3,000,000 the perpetual right to build a canal via the San Juan River and also 99-year leases for naval bases on the Gulf of Fonseca and the Big Cien and Little Cien Islands.

Salvador and Honduras also objected on the ground that the Gulf of Fonseca was shared internationally by them and could not be willed away by Nicaragua alone.

Costa Rica's Objection

Costa Rica's objection, however, was the best founded of all, and she carried it to the Central American Arbitration Court set up in 1907. She contended that by the boundary treaty of 1858, between herself and Nicaragua, she was given "perpetual right of free navigation" on the San Juan River.

Costa Rica further laid before the arbitration court the fact that President Cleveland, as arbitrator between the two countries had upheld this treaty, and even expanded Costa Rica's right of free navigation to the Republic of Nicaragua is under obligation not to make concessions for canal purposes across its territory without first asking the opinion of the Republic of Costa Rica.

He went on to state that he held that, although Costa Rica had no right to become a party to canal concessions, yet it has "more than a mere consulting voice." It would appear that its consent is necessary in the form of groups of molecules known as trihydrol. Ice formation, he added, is not solely a surface phenomenon, but is a volume effect under conditions favorable to its growth.

With this decision of one American President before it, the Central American Arbitration Court handed down an opinion against the treaty which had been negotiated by another American President. The United States, thereupon, proceeded to ignore the decision of this court, which had been set up in Washington upon the invitation of the United States Government and under its auspices. This was in 1916 and 1917.

Nothing more was heard of Costa Rica's claims regarding the Nicaraguan canal for six years. But in 1923 the United States States Government and under its auspices. This was in 1916 and 1917.

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"Lifting Up the Heads" of Small Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

ONE of the results of my being a constant reader of The Christian Science Monitor for some years has been this discovery: In the treatment of news about the smaller countries of the world, and in the publication of descriptive articles about them, the Monitor has never assumed that somewhat careless attitude common in the general press that made a person from one of these lesser nations feel as if he ought to apologize for his presence, and to make excuses for his country for being so small and unimportant, even if at times it might be granted that it was quaint.

The Monitor has "lifted up the heads" of all the small nations and given them places among the families of the earth. As a native of Sweden, but a resident of the United States most of my life, I have felt this very keenly. My native land has been spoken of with respect, with courtesy, with praise; it has never been slurred, never lightly passed over when its achievements might deserve mention.

It may sound strange, but I have grown to love my own country better because of this generous treatment from an American newspaper. I understand it better, it seems that it has a place in the world. The Monitor has, moreover, followed the Swedish people to their new home in the United States, and given their work and their citizenship solid praise. It is not that the Swedes want praise, but their hearts are comforted, and their endeavors cheered, when they find kindness and understanding so generously extended to them. They have not solicited this they could not—but neither could they fail to respond with keen gratitude for this loving appraisal from The Christian Science Monitor.

Los Angeles, Calif. M. T. C.

NEW AND BETTER CITY IS TO RISE FROM FIRE AREA

Fall River Plans Designed to Make Business Center Accessible and Attractive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—A new city, well planned, open-streets, safely built, beautified and civic spirited, is rising from the ashes of the fire which razed millions of dollars' worth of property last winter in downtown Fall River.

The puffing of steam shovels and the rumble of motor trucks which for weeks have been clearing away debris and bringing material for new structures throughout the 12 or more blocks affected was the accompaniment to an announcement by Richard G. Riley, chairman of the Fall River Planning Board, that a program of rehabilitation has been formulated by the planning board which is designed to make the whole business district more accessible.

Widening of Streets

Widening of streets whose previous width had proved unsatisfactory for accommodating traffic is the first step in the planning board's program. This will also provide more light and air, accommodate pedestrians on sidewalks of adequate width, and protect against the spread of fire, it is pointed out. The city government last winter ordered that no buildings be rebuilt until the planning board had studied the area and determined what the new street lines should be. Altogether, about a half mile of street widening are embodied in the new plan.

Another feature of the plan is the establishment of a civic center, including the new post office planned by the United States Government, the new City Hall, and a park between them. The Government has adopted the site recommended. The plaza between will display the art.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

ELECTION BILL LIMITS FUNDS

Shipstead Measure Places New Restrictions on Use of Patronage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The three major factors in political campaign expenditures, patronage, and publicity would be put under greatly restricted limitations by legislation introduced in the Senate by Henrik Shipstead, (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota.

One bill offered by Mr. Shipstead would amend the Corrupt Practices Act so as to extend its provisions to include primary elections of members of Congress. The law now only applies to final elections. It specifies that Representatives, excepting those in populous states, may not expend more than \$25,000 in their final campaign and Senators not more than \$10,000.

In populous states, however, an alternative is allowed whereby the amount spent may be equal to the sum obtained by multiplying 3 cents by the total number of votes cast at the last general election for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks. In any circumstances, however, no candidate for Senator may spend more than \$25,000, and for Representative not more than \$10,000.

Mr. Shipstead's amendment would limit primary expenditures in senatorial campaigns to \$25,000, require their being reported, and lay the reports open to public scrutiny.

A second measure would prohibit the promise of federal patronage in return for campaign assistance by candidates for President, Vice-President and Congress. A third bill would make it a felony for any federal appointive office-holder to be a delegate at a convention or caucus for presidential election purposes. This measure, according to Mr. Shipstead, is directed against the use of federal office-holders in aiding presidential candidates to build up political machines.

Hearings will be held on the measure. It is planned to have them acted upon in order to become operative this year.

SAMPLING URGED TO HELP YOUTH CHOOSE CAREERS

School Classes Exemplifying
Typical Occupations
Are Recommended

EDUCATORS MEETING TO ASSAY PROGRESS

More Direct Training for
Business World Declared
Need of Present

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Sampling classes," embodying actual experience with typical work-a-day occupations, to help high school students choose their vocations, were recommended by John M. Brewer, associate professor of education in Harvard University, at the National Conference on Education at Columbia University.

Such classes should be exploratory in nature, Professor Brewer declared, to discover and bring out latent interests and abilities of pupils. They would give "diversified industrial experience in a general shop, jobs in gardening or agriculture, junior projects in business, and work in homemaking" and would be held three to five times a week during the last two years of a six-year high school period.

To this sampling process Professor Brewer would add the assistance to be gained from academic studies of an exploratory nature, experiences in student activities and the counsel of teachers striving to help the pupil find out what part of the world's work he can best perform.

Dr. Russell Inaugurated
Dr. William Fletcher Russell was officially inaugurated dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, at a ceremony during part of the first day's program of the conference.

Dr. Russell, who held the post for 30 years. Educators from nearly every state in the Union and from several foreign countries were present at the installation. Addresses were made by Dr. Russell, Dr. E. Dodge, vice-chairman of the board of trustees; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university; John Dewey, professor of philosophy, and Dean Russell.

Dr. Russell declared that the experimental and the rational must both be included in the program of any education institution which aims to be of outstanding service. "There must be room for all techniques, all theories, all pronouncements, all regulations," he said. "Education is too complex a problem for one mind completely to grasp, and only from many varying points of view can the truth be seen."

America's Contribution

American education, its successes, shortcomings and future development form the topics for general sessions of the conference. The contribution which American education has made to world pedagogy was discussed by Peter Peterson, professor of education at the University of Jena; Albert Feiler, professor of English literature of the University of Rennes, and Rafael Ramirez, Minister of Rural Education of Mexico.

Howell Cheney of Cheney Brothers, spoke on the essentials of a public educational system from the viewpoint of commerce and industry. He declared that the American educational system is lacking in its methods of approach to the problem, and that it does not impart to students the "elementary knowledge of the essential bases of any mental progress."

"Finally," he concluded, "unless the habit of achievement and accomplishment has given us the ability, as well as the confidence, to project our imagination into fresh endeavors, and unless our imagination has been invigorated and stimulated by an exact sense of the application of these fields to our daily lives, certainly education has failed in one of its most vital elements."

REPEAL OF TAX ON MOTORCARS AGAIN PRESSED

Senate Committee Hears the Pleas of Workers, Dealers and Users

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Automobile manufacturers, dealers and users appeared before the Senate Finance Committee and urged it to concur in the action of the House which repealed the automobile tax despite the recommendations of the Administration to the contrary.

Representatives of the manufacturers and the dealers informed the committee that they had pledged themselves to remove the tax from the price of motor vehicles as soon as Congress repealed the assessment.

Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, representing 1047 automobile owners' clubs throughout the country, declared that the automobile tax compared with other tax levies imposed by the Federal Government except a similar tax on pistols. He stated that automobile users demanded that as the Government has removed the war tax from railroad transportation that it do likewise on highway transportation.

Members Disagree
Republican members of the Senate Committee disagreed with some of the views expressed by the automobile representatives, although the Administration senators were not unanimous in opposing repeal of the tax. The Democratic senators, however, were united in supporting the House action in ordering the complete repeal of the levy. The removal of the tax would mean a loss of \$66,000,000 in revenue to the treasury.

The automobile tax, Mr. Henry says, so far yielded a total revenue of \$1,100,000,000, all of it sustained by the consumer. In 1927, according to Mr. Henry, 23,238,000 motor vehicles were registered, and motorists paid \$552,629,000 in registration fees and gasoline taxes.

Federal Excise Taxes
In the same year automobile owners paid \$60,555,000 in federal excise taxes on their cars, \$15,000,000 in municipal taxes, and \$125,000,000 in personal property taxes, making a grand total of \$753,184,000 levied from all sources upon the motorcar owners.

These cases, Mr. Henry asserted, "should clinch the argument for the immediate repeal of the federal automobile tax."

Ray D. Chapin, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, declared that the automobile makers and dealers were disinterested in their appeal for a removal of the levy.

"If we were considering only our own interests, we would be asking for relief from the corporation tax," he said. "But we are pleading for the automobile owner, the consumer to whom this tax is passed. We want the burden of this levy taken off his shoulders and he is already paying more than his share."

MARCONI TO WORK ON "BEAM SYSTEM"
Inventor Leaves Rome for Long Cruise on Atlantic

ROME (AP)—William Marconi, wireless inventor, is leaving Rome for a long cruise on the Atlantic. This will occupy him, he told the Giornale d'Italia, until September, and the time would be spent in experiments for perfecting the "beam system."

Signor Marconi was enthusiastic over what has been shown thus far by the beam system in point of speed.

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Engraved Business Cards
VOSE-SWAIN
330 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
Title Guarantee Building
Broadway at 41st St.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

TITLES - ESCROWS - TRUSTS
Register for Corporate Stocks

THIS RESPONSIBLE COMPANY IS EQUIPPED TO SERVE YOU
promptly efficiently satisfactorily and courteously

TITLES - ESCROWS - TRUSTS
Register for Corporate Stocks

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
Title Guarantee Building
Broadway at 41st St.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS...\$6,500,000.00

THE NEW HUPMOBILE
SIX & EIGHT
HUPP MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
Detroit, Michigan

LABOR LEADERS BACK MINIMUM WAGE PROPOSAL

Norwich Conference Favors Uniform Minimum Rate in All Industries

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Several resolutions dealing with militarism and disarmament brought out the familiar pacifist views of the Independent Labor Party. The chief resolution adopted was moved by Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., former Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the late Labor Government, who urged that the Labor Party should prepare measures embodying a policy of disarmament by example, and the reference of all international disputes to an impartial tribunal.

Another resolution adopted without discussion endorsed the Russian disarmament policy submitted to the League of Nations.

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LABOR LEADERS BACK MINIMUM WAGE PROPOSAL

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THE NEW HUPMOBILE
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Detroit, Michigan

Fall River's Proposed "New City"



Plan for Rebuilding Area Burned Over is Submitted by Arthur A. Shurtleff, Town Planner. Wide Avenues and a Civic Center Are Features.

number was greatest in February of 1928, when it reached 1075.

A drop of 126 was recorded during the remainder of the year, and a further drop of 123 during 1927. The report attributes this to unemployment and poverty in the industrial districts.

A deficit of £1303 was recorded in the party's accounts for the year in spite of considerable economies. A reduction in expenditures is planned for this coming year to avoid any further recurrence, and, if necessary, further economies can be made.

NEW AND BETTER CITY IS TO RISE
(Continued from Page 1)

chitecture of both buildings to good advantage.

The replanning study was made by Arthur A. Shurtleff of Boston, city planner, under the direction of the Fall River board.

Directorate Enlarged
The Chamber of Commerce is enlarging the active interest of the largest membership it has ever engaged. It has enlarged its directorate to 50 and is making this body genuinely representative of all groups. Its many it is believed that the way has been opened for community action on the problem of Fall River's hard-pressed cotton manufacturing industry. This problem probably will be tackled in a definite way as soon as the present emergency measures in reconstruction are finished.

Ever since last October, when a plan was publicly broached for the moving of the Fall River print cloth mills as they stood, there has been serious discussion and agitation for the move. Conferences of financial men are known to have been held recently on the subject, and it is recognized that much will depend on finding capable outside leadership which can harmonize the interests of the various mills now separately held.

CANAL TOLLS REPORTED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z.—During the first 8½ months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, a total of 4681 commercial vessels have passed through the Panama Canal, paying tolls amounting to \$19,490,232.65. During the first 15 days of March 267 commercial vessels and 11 launches passed through the canal, which is 40 transit less than during the same period in February, according to official figures taken from the Panama Canal Record.

TELEPHONE WORK PLANNED
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The Illinois Bell Telephone Company will spend \$24,000,000 in Chicago this year, and \$14,000,000 more in the State, it is reported by W. R. Abbott, president.

DISPATCHES FROM TOKYO
LONDON (AP)—Dispatches from Tokyo indicated that strained relations between Japan and the Soviet might result from the roundup and trial of Communists in Japan. The belief prevailed in the Japanese capital that Moscow was deeply implicated in the alleged revolutionary movement. This movement was described by the Japanese Procurator General as "more serious than the threat of armed force from without."

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Primitive Art of Mexican Indian Reflects Eras of Racial History

New York Exhibition Rich in Picturesque Native Work—Vigor and Distinction of Craftsmanship Displayed in Variety of Articles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An exhibition revealing the primitive artistry of the Mexican Indian in hand-wrought articles of common household use—the bean pot, the meat-steaming vessel and the water jar—has been brought here by the Art Center through the financial backing of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Following its showing here, the collection will go on to other large cities to be placed on view in museums. The articles for this exhibit were gathered in Mexico by Mrs. Frances F. Paine.

U. S. QUOTA LAW UPSETS PLANS
Disappointment to 50,000 British People Caused by Postponement of Bill

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Some 50,000 or more British people who had anticipated emigrating to the United States were disappointed to learn from the steamship companies in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and elsewhere that as the result of President Coolidge's signing the bill postponing the date on which the new increased quota law becomes effective, their time of departure has been deferred in some instances as much as 18 months. To many of these applicants it will mean actual hardship.

The new quota, which was to have gone into effect on July 1 and now postponed for one year, would have increased the annual allotment from Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 34,007 to 65,894. On the basis of the larger figure, application probably would have insured entry to the United States within 10 months, most of the thousands who are hoping to sail for the United States in the coming summer must wait an additional year, and those applying today to the United States for an immigration visa certificate may have to wait still longer.

According to a press report, the waiting list at Dundee and Edinburgh alone is 12,000. Bristol has 800 applicants, of whom only 120 can go under this year's quota. At many other industrial centers there are equally big queues of people desiring to settle in the United States who may be diverted to Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

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SLUM REMOVAL PROGRESSES IN MIDWEST CITIES

Motorcars and Zoning Factors Reported Major Factors in Solving Problem

Outstanding achievements in better housing and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for the Christian Science Monitor in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the fifteenth.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—With wide prairies to grow on, mid-western cities have as a rule one great asset in any attempt they make to solve the housing problem for their citizens of small incomes. They have space.

Even Chicago shows few of the usual signs of overcrowding according to several authorities on housing. Slums in the sense of quarters where airless, squalid tenements push each other for space, do not exist in this part of the Nation, it is agreed.

But if there are no slum districts there are undoubtedly far too many slum houses. Deteriorated buildings—sometimes small dwellings, sometimes old mansions subdivided into homes for many families, are a characteristic feature of bad housing in the middle West.

Two Big Questions
How to get rid of dilapidated buildings wholly unfit for human habitation, and how to provide in their place modern dwellings properly planned, are the two big questions. A survey of larger cities in the mid-west reveals much recent progress in answering them. Some cities have launched programs for the demolition of slums. In others, the growing practice of zoning is a strong ally of good housing.

By determining that certain districts shall be used for industry and business, for example, it encourages such elements to invade down-town sections and displace slum dwellings and is sometimes more effective than municipal demolition laws.

In the smaller cities, improved rapid transit systems and the ever-increasing use of automobiles have stimulated bungalow building on the outskirts of cities where land is relatively low priced, with the result that many cottage subdivisions have appeared.

In the larger cities, however, many workers do not find it practical to live in the suburbs.

Taking the Cast-Offs
"The low-rent fellow takes the cast-offs of the more prosperous," said Willoughby Walling, a Chicago banker who is vice-president of the Chicago Housing Commission, in discussing this condition.

"There are no buildings being put up in the built-up sections for the low wage earner here or in other cities of the middle West. He lives in houses put up for other purposes and no longer wanted for those purposes. For him there is practically no building, no reconstruction."

"All over the city individual houses are becoming tenements. By that I mean to say that crowding by area is not great, but crowding by room is."

Chicago has made progress by slow steps for a period of 30 years. Reasonably good standards of new building have prevailed since 1903 when the present building code was worked out by a committee of representative citizens.

A zoning law passed about four years ago determines the density of population in all districts, besides providing for the type of development which shall take place.

A new state law, obtained through the Chicago Housing Commission's efforts, which has lifted the ban on nonresident ownership and increased the authority of corporations to own land from 40 to 640 acres, is expected to open the way for rebuilding projects on a large scale.

Gains in Other Cities
Improvements are reported from other cities of the middle West. St. Louis finds its old slum conditions rapidly disappearing. Blocks of tenements have been razed to make room for skyscrapers and railroad yards, factories and playgrounds. Whatever is left of its worst housing is in the middle of the city; hundreds of old and ill-kept houses will be torn down to make room for the new up-town plaza and the boulevards entering it.

In Cincinnati decentralization is being preached and practiced with effect. There is a distinct trend of population out of the crowded Cincinnati "basin" district toward the hills and suburbs, according to Blecker Marquette, executive secretary of the Better Housing League and Public Health Federation.

Cincinnati has cleaned up most of the worst slums that existed 10 years ago, by city ordinances and intensive social work, said Mr. Marquette.

The Minneapolis housing ordinance, adopted 10 years ago, has been effective in making a slumless city, said A. C. Godward, city planning engineer. Under it, old houses are obliged to conform to the new requirements, such as that which prohibits occupancy of basement rooms and dark rooms.

This law has been supplemented by a zoning ordinance, which, declared Mr. Godward, has served to encourage the building up of residential districts.

Aid for Workingmen
Detroit has joined the ranks of cities awake to their housing problems by recent organization of the Michigan Housing Association. Its

purpose is to raise the standard of homes for workingmen earning \$1800 a year or less. Its first work, as outlined by Dr. S. James Herman, its spokesman, is to investigate needs and possibilities.

More progress has been made in improving housing conditions in Kansas City in the last year than in any similar period of the city's history, according to L. A. Halbert, executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies.

Among the advances noted by Mr. Halbert were better inspection of dwellings and surroundings, the enactment of a new building code with provisions for safer and more durable construction and condemnation and removal of houses not fit for habitation.

"In 1927 more dilapidated houses were razed in Kansas City, as a result of condemnation, than in the 10 previous years," reports W. J. Dixon, engineer for the Kansas City Health Conservation Association.

Cleveland has arranged for a survey to be made by Andrew J. Thomas, a New York housing expert. While so-called slums have been largely wiped out by the advance of railroads and industries, necessity for stimulating the building of low-rent apartments is seen.

CANADIAN SHIPPING OUTLOOK BRIGHTER
Decreased Competition to Help Future Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—The ninth annual report of the Canadian Government merchant marine, tabled in Parliament, showed an operating loss of \$720,735 in 1927, as compared with similar losses of \$30,000 in 1926; while the gross revenue for 1927 was \$10,233,000, or \$755,000 less than in 1926.

The less favorable showing, according to the report, was largely attributable to conditions under which certain of the services had to be operated, there being a shortage of cargo tonnage, also additional competition which resulted in reduced freight rates.

"It is, however, gratifying," says the report, "to be able to report that prospects for the future are brighter owing to decreased competition and the stabilization of freight rates."

The report is signed by Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president. The fleet consists of 46 vessels with total tonnage of 312,090.

Integrity
the Watchword

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EMISSION BANKS DELEGATIONS MEET IN PARIS

Every Large Country but Russia Represented—Soviet Influenced by Gold Seizure

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
PARIS—A conference of a unique character has been opened in Paris

without difficulty, it was shipped on the Dresden packet boat going to Bremen with the intention of depositing it in a German bank. As the ship will touch at Cherbourg on its way there is considerable speculation concerning the possible action of the French authorities when the gold is in a French port.

In the meantime, the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Dovgalevsky, who succeeded Christian Rakowsky at Paris, has addressed a note to Aristide Briand requesting the fullest information about the French communication to Washington on this subject.

M. Briand has delayed his reply. Thereupon Mr. Dovgalevsky has sent a second and more urgent note which M. Briand actually received today.

The Christian Science Monitor understands that the second note does not merely demand an explanation about the gold, but also expresses surprise at the interruption of Franco-Russian negotiations about the debts. It is suspected here that there is an attempt to exploit the incident which will be useful for the Bolshevik cause during the elections. In any case Russia was invited to attend the banking conference, but has chosen to remain away.

SOFT COAL CASE NEARS DECISION
Counsel Sum Up on Point of I. C. C. Right to Demand Operating Costs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Operators and miners summed up opposing arguments on the question whether the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Senate has authority to demand costs and operating figures from the coal industry in southern West Virginia and Kentucky.

Coal recently sold in southern West Virginia for as low as 93 cents a ton, according to newspaper records, T. C. Townsend, attorney for the United Mine Workers of America, declared. Testimony before the committee had shown, he continued, that carriers in the region were having considerable cost. On the other hand, coal was being sold for domestic purposes in Norfolk for \$1.50 a ton.

"Somebody is paying more than the coal is worth," said Mr. Townsend. "Does not Congress have authority to inquire into the matter? Have you not power to protect the housewife?"

A. O. Stanley, former Senator, counsel for southern coal operators, took issue with Mr. Townsend's argument. Coal mining is not interstate commerce, he said, and the committee has no authority in the matter. Counsel for both sides cited decisions to show that mining is or is not interstate; or that Congress may or may not intervene in the industry in such an inquiry as the present.

Mr. Townsend cited the report of the United States Coal Commission of 1925, of which Vice-President Marshall and John Hays Hammond were members, to the effect that "food and water alone outrank coal among the necessities of life," and that "regulation of Congress includes the right to know the cost of production."

CAPITAL PENALTY RETAINED
The bill to abolish capital punishment in Massachusetts was defeated in the House of Representatives through the acceptance of an adverse report by the judiciary committee. Arguments given for retention of the penalty were that the law has been on the books since 1784 and that it applies only to one offense. The vote was 12 to 74.

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TURKEY'S CIVIL CODE IS SAME AS THE SWISS

Secular Republic of Turkey Seen as Logical Outcome of Latest Move

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—"The logical outcome is the establishment of a secular republic of Turkey," was the comment of a prominent Turkish citizen here on the news of the unanimous action of the Angora Assembly, separating church and state. The change is the culmination of a whole series of drastic upheavals of a character which is scarcely realizable in western countries. The Moslem church normally controls not only purely religious affairs, but administers the law regarding marriage, divorce, and inheritance, and manages the entire education system as well as influencing all ordinary business life.

From the time of Muhammad the Arab tribes at Medina, the orthodox Islam, has had no legislation regarding civil relationships and decisions have been based on the Koran or the prophet's own actions in the cases actually tried by him. The latter were subsequently collected, explained and expanded by theologians into a system known as the Sharia—canon law—founded on tradition which has been the backbone of Moslem jurisprudence, the whole of which Turkey has now jettisoned.

The new civil code is practically the same as the Swiss. Its penal code is based on the Italian. The question of inheritance is of particular importance. As was medieval England where more than half the land in the country was in the hands of the church, when Edward I passed the statute mortmain, so Turkey was till the present decade. With the object of avoiding taxes the wealthy people handed over their property to the church as "pious bequests" and received back a major portion of the revenue.

The separation of church and state which is now concluded may cut both ways, for at the outset of the new régime, the state, in addition to taking over all education, has charged itself with the duty of administering the Sharia law and appointing the clergy. This it has apparently now abandoned. The authority of the Moslem clergy is extremely great, especially in the more backward districts, and if they are no longer to be appointed by the state, the results may be surprising.

SHRINERS BUY SEATS IN MASONIC TEMPLE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Twenty-three hundred seats in the auditorium of the new \$3,000,000 Masonic Temple will be owned largely by Shriners. The 3000 Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in this jurisdiction have been offered each a seat, the offer providing that a Shriner buy a chair, which will always bear a plate with his name on it, and will be known as his gift to the auditorium.

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Latest Book at Turn of Switch Made Possible by New Machine

General Electric Man Invents System of Recording Voice on Film by Which Entire Work May Be Recorded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Libraries of the future may not be filled entirely with books but with "libretones," to coin a new word. A "libretone" is a "talking" book which may be set in motion with the turning of a switch and lo! your favorite author will unfold himself to you while you sit by and listen. If he grows tiresome, you may turn him off without offense, and take up another.

Dr. Willis R. Whitney, director of General Electric Company laboratory at Schenectady, has been working on a "talking" book and may present it to the public soon. He said he may have something definite to say in a few months.

The "talking" book will be something like a camera to which a loudspeaker is attached. It will contain a reel of motion picture films on which a series of photographic sound waves have been imposed, using the same process of sound reproduction that is used in the talking motion pictures. As the film unwinds it will automatically switch to another channel of waves and reverse, repeating this until all the channels have been used.

Professional readers would be employed to record the contents of a

OIL EXPATRIATE AGAIN CALLED IN SINCLAIR TRIAL

H. M. Blackmer Defaults
and Government Seeks His
\$100,000 in Bonds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—For a second time the Government has instituted a \$100,000 confiscation suit against H. M. Blackmer, missing oil trial witness.

Mr. Blackmer, wanted for important testimony in the oil investigations and prosecutions, is living in Paris, where he went soon after the senatorial investigation into the naval oil land leases got under way six years ago. He was served with a subpoena for the first Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial, and, failing to appear, the Government took over \$100,000 in Liberty bonds owned by him.

His counsel raised the question of the constitutionality of the law under which the oil inquiries are made. The court overruled the motion and appeal from this decision is now pending. The act was put through by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, chief Senatorial oil investigation.

When the Fall-Sinclair trial was abruptly ended, due to charges of jury tampering raised by the Government, Mr. Blackmer was again subject to the provision of the Walsh act. He was subpoenaed a second time at his Paris home. During the current Sinclair conspiracy trial his name was called three times.

No response being made, government attorneys took steps to take possession of another \$100,000 in cash or Liberty bonds belonging to Mr. Blackmer.

James O'Neil, another wealthy oil operator, who also left the United States when the oil inquiries got under way, has so far successfully evaded process servers and has not become liable to the Walsh act. Both men, according to the Government, were parties to the Continental Trading Corporation transaction which is involved in the Teapot Dome lease.

Defense counsel made no effort to cross-examine Mr. T. Everhart, son-in-law of Albert B. Fall, former Senator from New York, who was called as a witness for the Government. Mr. Everhart related how he was called to Washington from his home in New Mexico by Mr. Fall, and directed to see Harry F. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, in the latter's private railroad car, then in Washington.

Mr. Sinclair gave him a total of \$233,000 in Liberty Bonds and cash on several different occasions, all of which he turned over to Mr. Fall. This transaction took place shortly after Mr. Fall had given the Teapot Dome lease to Mr. Sinclair.

The defense has previously contended that this money was given by Mr. Sinclair to Mr. Fall for a share in the latter's ranch property at Three Rivers, N. M., which was to be converted into a country club. At the beginning of this trial defense attorneys in presenting Mr. Sinclair's case claimed that Mr. Sinclair was interested in the Fall property because of possible oil resources.

Mr. Everhart under questioning by Owen J. Roberts, declared that Mr. Sinclair gave him the money without taking a receipt, or requiring or asking for any security whatever.

Following his dismissal from cross-examination by the defense, Mr. Everhart stated that he had been notified that he was to be called as a defense witness.

The Government introduced records and communications showing the dispatch with which the Teapot Dome transaction was put through by Mr. Fall.

CHICAGO VICTORY GIVEN DENEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

on the score that he had used the powers of his office as postmaster to build up a powerful political organization. The struggle surpassed all other local contests. It resulted in Mr. Crowe's defeat by a large majority.

County Machinery Retained
Mayor Thompson also may have lost his personal contest for ward committeeman. He ran in his ward for this office, which is important as regards control of the local Republican machinery. However, the organization which Mr. Thompson and Mr. Crowe headed was able to retain control of the county Republican machinery. The Deneen group was able to win only a small number of ward committeemen.

Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, received a large number of Illinois delegates to the Republican National Convention than his opponents were willing to concede prior to the balloting. He may ultimately get 49 of the state's 61. His name was the only one printed as a Presidential preference choice and he received a large vote.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, it was indicated, won the nomination for Representative-at-Large in the Republican primary and Henry H. Rathbone, incumbent, the other place.

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NEW YORK PLAN TO RID CITY OF SLUMS IS MADE

Committee Favors Housing
Authority to Raze Old
Buildings in Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The subcommittee on housing, zoning and distribution of population of the Mayor's Committee on Plan and Survey recommends the establishment of a housing authority to reclaim slum areas by acquiring land in certain sections, removing the buildings, erecting model dwellings and establishing parks and "breathing spaces" in the center of each block.

The report of the committee urges that specific powers be granted by state and city authorities to carry out this work, and that a scheme be worked out whereby there would be little or no cost to taxpayers, or loss to present property owners.

Importance is attached to the subcommittee's recommendations regarding skyscrapers, one of which would limit the height of buildings to the width of the street or open space upon which it fronts, with provision for "set backs" or towers to give additional light and air.

"This would mean," the report says, "that on the ordinary New York street of 60 feet in width, the height of a building would be limited to 60 feet or 10 stories, also that at the rear of that building there would have to be an open space of the same size. This would mean a 30-foot yard in the rear of each building to its own rear lot line. This would not prevent the use of set backs, towers and terraces which would provide the height of the setback or tower."

Important changes in the zoning laws are provided which generally would impose further restrictions in residential neighborhoods with requirements that commercial buildings be so constructed as to permit the loading of trucks within the buildings, instead of using the streets for this purpose.

It is proposed that 200 square feet of loading space be required for each 10,000 square feet of space in a loft, factory, storage warehouse or large wholesale establishment, and that for office buildings and hotels the requirement shall be 200 square feet for each 100,000 square feet of floor area.

Referring to tenement houses, the report favors a zoning law that will prohibit the construction of multiple dwellings in certain sections of the city and asks that no dwellings be constructed that are not fireproof. For the construction of new houses to take the place of those razed in the slum areas, the committee recommends that the buildings be two rooms deep and the center space or court be held for park purposes.

To carry out these recommendations the report suggests the establishment of a salaried commission to be known as the "Commission on the Plan of New York," with an adequate staff of experts, the commission to consist of five members to be appointed by the Mayor, and that he be empowered to consult and employ engineers, architects, city planners and others as the occasion may require.

The commission is first to prepare a "master" plan for the future development of the city and, so far as necessary, for the regulation and control of private uses of land areas within the city. This plan, among other things, would control the city's major traffic lanes, location of parks, playgrounds, aviation fields and public squares; location of public buildings; continued zoning of the city for building purposes; the regulation of building heights; and the relationship and adjustment of the city plan to transit lines and port development.

**GERMANS SUSPICIOUS
OF VISITS TO MUSSOLINI**
BERLIN—Benito Mussolini's conferences with the various foreign ministers are followed here with close attention and some distrust. The Foreign Office's persistent declaration that the Easter visit to Rome of the Finance Minister, Dr. Köhler, was purely a private affair, as a member of the Roman Catholic party and utterly devoid of political importance, and the also obviously prompted statement of the Government.

**MEXICO IMPROVING
AIR MAIL EQUIPMENT**
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Six Stinson monoplane, designed to carry six passengers each and equipped with double engines, have been ordered by the Mexican Government for use in civil aviation development in Mexico.

The equipment is to be assigned regularly to the Mexican air mail service and President Calles personally ordered the planes purchased. It is also announced, here, that landing fields on the air mail route at Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo are being repaired and improved.

SCOUT LEADERS MEET IN WEST
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Boy Scouts paraded here Monday in colorful procession behind national leaders assembled for the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

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CADET TRAINING DISCUSSED BY EDUCATIONISTS

Divergent Views Held by
Delegates to Ontario Edu-
cational Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO—One of the most interesting subjects discussed during the proceedings at the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association was that of cadet training. This was introduced by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who spoke before the trustees and ratepayers department. He made a strong attack on such training of Canadian youth.

Half an hour of discussion following Mr. Moore's address brought forth opposing views on the subject, and finally it was suggested that subjects other than militarism and preparedness might be advantageously discussed.

The study of literature should be made an essential accomplishment to reading, and in elementary schools the one subject "reading" should cover both subjects, in the opinion of T. W. Standing, inspector of Brantford, who addressed the inspectors section on "Have we the right aim and method in the teaching of reading and literature in the higher grades of the public and separate schools?"

Appreciation of Literature
Teaching of reading, he said, was fundamental to an appreciation of literature, and he deplored the fact that in literature classes too much emphasis was laid on the study of literature itself rather than on intelligence and understanding. He believed that the entrance examinations were to a great extent responsible for this condition.

At the meeting of the English and history section, Prof. A. G. Dorland of the Western University examined the interpretation of the causes of the Great War as presented by the so-called history revisionists, a group of historians in continental Europe, England and America. The historical writings of this group have evoked a great deal of criticism because they have attacked many of the generally accepted arguments used by the allied powers in trying to fasten the sole responsibility for the war on the central powers, i. e., Germany and Austria, he said.

No "Frills" in Education
The trustees and rate payers department was told by Samuel Farmer, president of this group, that there were "no frills" in education. In his presidential address he vigorously defended subjects sometimes de-

scribed as "frills," namely manual training, nature study, hygiene, music and art.

On this subject he said in part: "No one doubts the sincerity of the people who would sweep away some subjects from our public school course. From their viewpoint these subjects are looked upon as unnecessary, and some will go further and say that they are useless. What is often meant by these statements is that there should be a thorough grounding in the use of tools of education—reading, writing, arithmetic and observation. When the student is thoroughly trained in the use of these tools and is imbued with the spirit of discovery, he is in a position to continue his education to the end of his life, and ever have new opportunities and pleasures opening before him."

TORONTO (AP)—A life membership in the Ontario Educational Association was presented to Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, Detroit high school teacher and mother of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The presentation of the certificate at a meeting of the association in Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto came at the close of a day of functions given in honor of the mother of the famous flyer.

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Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

OLD-AGE BILL REJECTED
A state old-age pension system to be supported by bequests, contributions and estates, which go to the State Treasury, is proposed in a bill reported by the pensions committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The system would not become operative until the fund had reached \$500,000.

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Eleventh Floor

KAUFMANN'S
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NEW YORK PLAN TO RID CITY OF SLUMS IS MADE

Committee Favors Housing
Authority to Raze Old
Buildings in Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The subcommittee on housing, zoning and distribution of population of the Mayor's Committee on Plan and Survey recommends the establishment of a housing authority to reclaim slum areas by acquiring land in certain sections, removing the buildings, erecting model dwellings and establishing parks and "breathing spaces" in the center of each block.

The report of the committee urges that specific powers be granted by state and city authorities to carry out this work, and that a scheme be worked out whereby there would be little or no cost to taxpayers, or loss to present property owners.

Importance is attached to the subcommittee's recommendations regarding skyscrapers, one of which would limit the height of buildings to the width of the street or open space upon which it fronts, with provision for "set backs" or towers to give additional light and air.

"This would mean," the report says, "that on the ordinary New York street of 60 feet in width, the height of a building would be limited to 60 feet or 10 stories, also that at the rear of that building there would have to be an open space of the same size. This would mean a 30-foot yard in the rear of each building to its own rear lot line. This would not prevent the use of set backs, towers and terraces which would provide the height of the setback or tower."

Important changes in the zoning laws are provided which generally would impose further restrictions in residential neighborhoods with requirements that commercial buildings be so constructed as to permit the loading of trucks within the buildings, instead of using the streets for this purpose.

It is proposed that 200 square feet of loading space be required for each 10,000 square feet of space in a loft, factory, storage warehouse or large wholesale establishment, and that for office buildings and hotels the requirement shall be 200 square feet for each 100,000 square feet of floor area.

Referring to tenement houses, the report favors a zoning law that will prohibit the construction of multiple dwellings in certain sections of the city and asks that no dwellings be constructed that are not fireproof. For the construction of new houses to take the place of those razed in the slum areas, the committee recommends that the buildings be two rooms deep and the center space or court be held for park purposes.

To carry out these recommendations the report suggests the establishment of a salaried commission to be known as the "Commission on the Plan of New York," with an adequate staff of experts, the commission to consist of five members to be appointed by the Mayor, and that he be empowered to consult and employ engineers, architects, city planners and others as the occasion may require.

The commission is first to prepare a "master" plan for the future development of the city and, so far as necessary, for the regulation and control of private uses of land areas within the city. This plan, among other things, would control the city's major traffic lanes, location of parks, playgrounds, aviation fields and public squares; location of public buildings; continued zoning of the city for building purposes; the regulation of building heights; and the relationship and adjustment of the city plan to transit lines and port development.

**GERMANS SUSPICIOUS
OF VISITS TO MUSSOLINI**
BERLIN—Benito Mussolini's conferences with the various foreign ministers are followed here with close attention and some distrust. The Foreign Office's persistent declaration that the Easter visit to Rome of the Finance Minister, Dr. Köhler, was purely a private affair, as a member of the Roman Catholic party and utterly devoid of political importance, and the also obviously prompted statement of the Government.

**MEXICO IMPROVING
AIR MAIL EQUIPMENT**
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Six Stinson monoplane, designed to carry six passengers each and equipped with double engines, have been ordered by the Mexican Government for use in civil aviation development in Mexico.

The equipment is to be assigned regularly to the Mexican air mail service and President Calles personally ordered the planes purchased. It is also announced, here, that landing fields on the air mail route at Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo are being repaired and improved.

SCOUT LEADERS MEET IN WEST
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Boy Scouts paraded here Monday in colorful procession behind national leaders assembled for the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

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The Point From Which the Maps of the United States All Begin

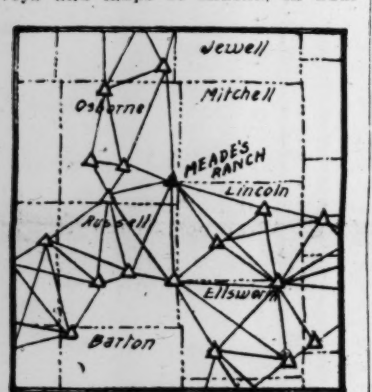
The "Greenwich" of North America Is Merely a Stone Block in a Kansas Field, but It "Puts States in Their Places" and Tells Lines Where They Should Go

Kansas City, Mo., Special Correspondence
THE Greenwich of the United States is an unostentatious station on Meade's ranch in north central Kansas. It is to the multitude of lines and boundaries in the United States what Greenwich in England is to world longitude. Far from the beaten path, it is in a cultivated field. Perhaps not one in a hundred thousand Americans will ever see it.

This "primary station," or geodetic capital of America, has little in a tangible way to distinguish it. It consists of a mass of masonry of about the size and height of a dinner table. Into the surface is set a metal plate on which a cross-mark is engraved. The point where the lines cross and its supporting system is known as the "North American Datum," the origin of the latitude and longitude of a sixth of the world's land surface. Besides the United States, Canada and Mexico have accepted this "king-pin."

"It would seem," said R. S. Patton, acting director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, "that from a historic and scientific standpoint Meade's ranch triangulation station is worthy of a monument at least as conspicuous and artistic as the zero milestone in Washington which marks the beginning of the Lincoln highway."

Canada and Mexico Also
When the network was pegged down, establishing a permanent basic surveying skeleton, the king-pin of the system was located on Meade's ranch in 1901. It will soon become the starting point for surveys and maps of Alaska, in addition to the United States, Canada and Mexico.



Triangulation in the Vicinity of Meade's Ranch, Kansas.

"Meade's ranch," Mr. Patton explained, "was selected as the initial point for the United States because it happened to be at the junction of two great arcs of triangulation, one extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast along the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude and the other from Canada to Mexico approximately along the ninety-eighth meridian of longitude."

"Every country that has been well developed industrially and commercially has found that its coasts must be accurately charted in order that the commerce of the seas may be carried on quickly and safely. Hidden reefs and conical rocks must be

discovered and indicated on the charts. Lighthouses, beacons, light ships and buoys as aids to navigation must be placed in strategic localities and their exact locations charted.

In the interior of a country great areas of triangulation must be extended in all directions to form a framework on which the boundaries of subdivisions of the country may be based and to furnish data for the location of private property lines, topographic mapping and many other operations. It has been well said that only a rich country can afford to carry on its industrial and commercial developments without the accurate data supplied by topographic maps and control surveys. The United States has made a good start in its surveying and mapping, but its industrial development has taken place so rapidly within the past few decades that maps and surveys have lagged somewhat behind. It will take a few years—let us hope not many—for the mapping and surveying to catch up with the industrial and commercial needs of the country.

Star Observations
"The triangulation system of a country is based upon latitudes and longitudes, determined by star ob-

Official Map Center of the United States



servations upon accurately measured lengths called base lines, and upon the observed angles of a series of triangles extending from one base and astronomic position to another. "Although a single astronomic station may be greatly in error with respect to other astronomic stations, we have to depend on astronomic data to locate ourselves on the surface of the earth. Fortunately we have catalogues of the stars based on the observations of astronomers for hundreds of years. Most of that work was done as an aid to navigation, but the data are also in surveying and mapping large areas and we owe a great debt of gratitude to the astronomers of this and past centuries for furnishing such invaluable information."

"Prior to 1901 the surveys and maps of the United States were based on arcs of triangulation which had not all been joined and adjusted. At that time it was decided that the triangulation system had been sufficiently developed to make it possible to select a single station in or near 3,000,000 square miles of area from which to compute the longitudes in all directions through the triangulation."

"The chosen station, Meade's ranch,

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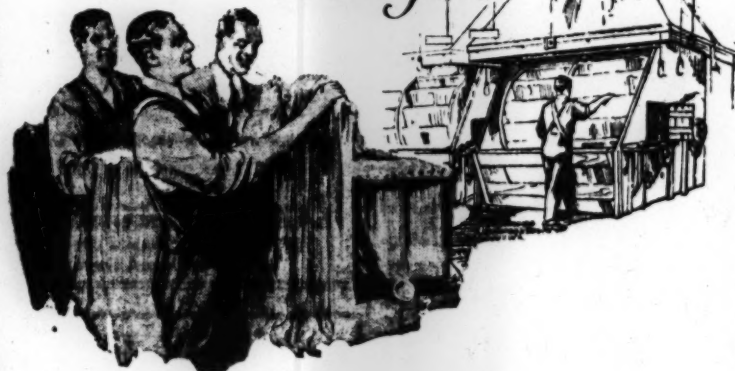
Out in a Kansas Field, This Unostentatious Block of Masonry Is the Starting Point for the Latitude and Longitude Surveys of a Sixth of the World's Land Surface.

was in 1901 given the name United States Standard Datum. About 1913 officials of the Canadian Geodetic Survey and of a similar organization in Mexico decided that it would be well if the triangulation of those two countries could be fitted to the triangulation of the United States. It was suggested by officials of the United States Coast and Geodetic

Aurelio Leyva of Mexico and Dr. William Bowie of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey were the three representatives of their countries who brought it about. "It is interesting to consider that many state boundaries were based on astronomic observations and are accordingly very irregular. (Kansas is nearly a quarter of a mile wider than was originally intended.) In many cases a north and south boundary was made to depend on two astronomic longitude stations, one near the northern end and the other near the southern end. Then surveys would be made to connect them with a north and south line. Sometimes one surveying party would work southward from the northern station and another would work northward from the southern station. Owing to the deflection of the vertical at one or both of the astronomic stations the two surveys would fail to meet by as much as a quarter or half mile or even more in extreme cases."

"The first-order triangulation of the main net of the country has extraordinary accuracy. A readjustment of the triangulation net of the western half of the country, including Meade's ranch, indicates that the distance between two places can be determined with an accuracy such that error is seldom greater than about 1-200,000 part of the distance. "These high degrees of accuracy seem rather incredible, but they are the usual thing in the triangulation work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The instruments and the methods in use today are the result of the efforts and thoughts of hundreds of engineers who have been members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey during its 111 years of existence."

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CENTENARY HELD BY MAINE HOME

Portland Institution Keeps to Its Original Ideals Along Modern Lines

PORTLAND, Me.—The 100th anniversary of the founding of the Children's Home of Portland, one of the first institutions of its kind in northern New England, was recently observed here. Several public services were held, attended by local and state officials, and were directed by Mrs. Scott Wilson, wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

Those who attended were interested to learn that the ideals of the century old institution have not changed, although the rules of conduct and system of operation have been modernized. Today a child has the best type of home life, together

with an excellent training along spiritual, moral and good citizenship lines.

One hundred years ago a group of Portland women banded together to "give loving care" to 10 children. The name of the organization was then Female Orphan Asylum, and boys were not admitted, but today they are welcome and form a large percentage of the 25 children now at the institution. Their ages range from 1 1/2 to 15 years.

The institution has long been favorably regarded by state officials, who have classed it as an example of a self-supporting organization. With the exception of occasional sums applied for children of soldiers, there has been no appropriation from the State. From time to time there have been private donations, the first of which was \$8000 nearly a century ago, and the largest of which was \$20,000. This enables the institution to have a small stated income.

The observance of the centennial has been taken as the occasion for a public invitation for more funds. At present the children are fed, clothed and otherwise cared for on a sum of 23 cents a day. Many of the children are adopted into private homes, others have married upon reaching maturity, and still others obtain good positions.

SOLOMON ISLANDS INQUIRY PLANNED

LONDON—Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Claude Moorhouse, former Lieutenant-Governor of southern Nigeria, has been appointed commissioner to proceed to the British Solomon Islands in the South Pacific to report on last year's disturbances there. The mandate for these islands, it will be recalled, is held by New Zealand and there has been considerable discussion in the Wellington Parliament about their administration.

The disturbances were attributed to the native organization known as Mau, 400 members of which were arrested by an expedition sent to restore order. These prisoners were released this year.

RECORDS SONG BY TELEPHONE

LOS ANGELES—A phonograph record was made in New York recently by a member of the Hollywood film colony, singing into the telephone of her home here with orchestral accompaniment. Officials say it is possible that in the future discs may be made from key cities rather than solely at the laboratory.

Daily Washing of 1,000,000 Pieces Needed for 'Household on Wheels'

Housekeeper Employs 400 to See That It All Comes Back—"Linen Closets" Stocked With 10,000,000 Sheets, Pillow Cases and Towels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—There is one Chicago housekeeper who launders 1,000,000 pieces of linen a day, who keeps "linen closets" stocked with 10,000,000 sheets, pillow cases, towels, and sundries, and who employs 100 seamstresses just to do the mending. The housekeeper is the Pullman Company. Its "household on wheels," consisting of nearly 9000 sleeping cars—has an almost continuous wash-day. Sixty-six laundries in different parts of the United States receive the used linen from the cars at that many stopping points and send out clean equipment for the traveler.

Linen closets, each a big storeroom, number 110 and are also scattered throughout the land.

In the interest of efficiency and cleanliness, the company distributes its laundry work so that it is rarely necessary to carry soiled linen on trains. When beds are stripped the linen is put into bags to be removed and laundered wherever the run stops.

400 Busy Checking Up
Bags of clean linen are ready for exchange at these points and 400 employees are engaged in simply checking up to see if the washing all came back and putting the clean bags on the trains.

In Chicago and New York, where the company runs up its biggest laundry bills, about 30 tons of linen are washed every day by concerns which do the work on contract. In six cities the Pullman Company operates its own laundries, a comparatively recent development.

The company is a watchful housekeeper, whether the work is being done in its own tubs or elsewhere, and insists that its own formula for soap and bleach be followed scrupulously.

"We have to be good housekeepers," said an official in charge of stores. "We do business with housekeepers from all over the United States."

The Company's Task

That means to the company that it must aim to turn out every piece of linen free from stain, correctly folded and soft to the touch. But laundering isn't the whole job. Keeping the "linen closets" is a

big task in itself. When a traveler pulls down a clean towel from a rack in a Pullman car, he is using just one four-millionth of the stock of towels the company owns. The quantities are so big it takes an extensive book-keeping system to keep record of them.

Years of experience have taught this housekeeper to know just about how many pieces of linen will wear out in a year and how many will "disappear." The total is not far from 2,000,000. About 750,000 pieces wear out annually.

The company is a thrifty housewife. When sheets wear out, they are made over into pillow cases or caps for cooks. Tablecloths are cut up into napkins. Everything is salvaged that can be of use. Even so, the annual bill for new linen is \$400,000.

TEWFIK RUCHDI BEY SATISFIED AT VISITS

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Turkish Foreign Minister, Dr. Tewfik Ruchdi Bey, has returned from Geneva and is understood to be extremely satisfied at the results of his interviews with Andrew Michalakopoulos, the Greek Foreign Minister, and the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini. Outstanding questions between Greece and Turkey are said to have been reduced to a point where a settlement can now easily be reached and telegrams from Athens confirm the report that negotiations for the conclusion of a pact of non-aggression between the two countries, the discussions regarding which have been carried on between the two foreign ministers at Geneva, will be immediately started by the Greek Minister at Ankara.

FURNISHER OF LIQUOR BLAMED

RUTLAND, Vt.—Responsibility has been placed by the jury upon the man furnishing an automobile driver with intoxicating liquor in a damage case just closed here. Although the man held responsible was not in the machine at the time, a verdict for \$2000 was returned against him when it was shown that his liquor was a major cause in the collision between two automobiles.

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COLUMBIA ACT IS VIEWED AS BLAZING TRAIL

General Salary Advance
Movement in Educational
Institutions Forecast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Action by Columbia University in raising the salaries of all members of its faculty and administrative staff is regarded in educational circles here as an outstanding step toward the procuring of adequate pay for college professors throughout the country. The hope is that the move will be followed soon by both endowed and public institutions and that it will have a marked effect in improving the situation in all parts of the country.

The decision at Columbia constitutes "another stroke of leadership" in the general movement of raising the standards of educational remuneration, according to Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York and of Hunter College. He has been envious much progress in the near future due to the growing appreciation of the relationship between universities and national prosperity.

Drafted Legislation
Dr. Robinson, who is chairman of the schools committee of the City Club, drafted the legislation, which preceded the \$14,000,000 pay raise granted to New York City school teachers last January. In the new schedules, instructors of both the College of the City of New York and of Hunter College were included, as these institutions are a part of the city school system.

Although the new salary schedules in the College of the City of New York differ from those just announced at Columbia, "due consideration to the significance of various academic titles," shows that the average compensation of both schools is approximately on a level. Dr. Robinson declared, and establishes new high standards of values.

"I believe that the lead taken by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, in the instance of endowed institutions and the wise action of the Mayor and the city officials in dealing with the public school system, should and will be followed by the rest of the country," he said.

Intelligence of People
"The United States owes its tremendous prosperity to the intelligence of its citizens. With 24,000,000 students in public grammar schools, with between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 in the high schools and with the unprecedented number of 1,000,000 in colleges, professional and technical schools, the Nation is steadily developing the intelligence of its people in a way which has never been surpassed."

Careful studies indicate that the rising annual income of the United States has followed closely upon the rise in high school and college enrollment, Dr. Robinson added. There has also been a striking similarity between the increase in production of mechanical and natural scientific literature and the gain in the Nation's income, he said.

Generally Recognized
The deficiency in pay of the average college professor throughout the country is generally recognized, according to the Christian Science Publishing House.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. H. H. Colpitts, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss Phyllis A. Colpitts, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary S. Commons, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. Margaret C. G. Knapp, Forest Hills, N. Y.; Margaret Bates Knapp, Forest Hills, N. Y.; Fred Gould, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Lyman D. Jones, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. E. Hummel, High Point, N. C.; W. Hummel, High Point, N. C.; Mrs. S. E. Kiser, New York City; Miss Emma Nichols, New York City.

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cording to Robert E. Simon, chairman of the United Parents' Association for Greater New York Schools.

Mr. Simon headed one of the committees which took an active part in the technical investigation attending the recent general increase in salaries in the New York City schools in which the two colleges were included.

"The colleges of the country are no doubt suffering from the same thing which faces all organizations which have to go before the public in order to raise funds for overhead expenses," he declared. "It is not as difficult to raise money for a new gymnasium, a laboratory or auditorium. But faculty salaries are an intangible. There is no brick and mortar to which the donors can point as the result of their gifts."

"The action by Columbia University is wholesome and worth while. It blazes the trail which it is to be hoped that other institutions of higher learning will follow."

CAPITAL GREET WOMEN IN ARTS

Writers, Artists and Musicians Meet for Biennial Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—That the biennial convention of the National League of American Pen Women, which opened in Washington today, may be "an inspiration for all present and a help for the future intellectual and artistic life of our nation," was the wish expressed by Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, president of the organization, which numbers poets, essayists, short story writers, novelists, artists and musicians in the membership of its branches, to be found in almost all the states.

Almost twice as many persons were present as at the last biennial convention. "Not only in number, but in quality are we proud to display the fact that the three guilds of pen, pencil and brush have developed in strength and integrity of purpose and largeness of vision," said the president in her address of greeting. "From Maine to Florida, from New York to California our far-flung membership gives inspiration and satisfaction."

"To such of our writers, painters and sculptors, our musicians, lecturers and craft workers as have been able to encompass a trip to Washington at this time, we give greetings and extend the hand of friendship and co-operation."

The first session of the convention was taken up largely with the reports of officers and other routine business. Later the Congress was thrown open to the public and brief speeches were made, original songs sung and poetry recited by the authors. The day ended with a reception in honor of the national president.

MAINE'S INVITATION TO PRESIDENT URGED
WASHINGTON (AP)—Arthur R. Gould and Frederick Hale, senators, and Wallace H. White Jr. and John E. Nelson, representatives, all of Maine, have urged their State upon President Coolidge as ideal for a summer vacation.

The visitors did not offer the President any special residence, but after the conference said that they would be willing to endorse the offer made by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster for a summer White House at Bar Harbor.

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New of FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT I. CLEGG, 33°
Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Company

WILL H. FISHER, Grand Master of California, follows a custom of several years standing in his State in proclaiming that the annual observance of Public Schools Week will be held this year during the week of April 23. The observance was instituted under the mastership of Charles Albert Adams, now a member of the State Board of Education, and it has become of such significance that details are conducted by citizens generally. This year for the first time, the general committee will embrace members who are not Free Masons. In the proclamation of the Grand Master of Masons the following phrase is used: "And that it be particularly remembered that the observance of Public Schools Week is a community affair in which we seek the active co-operation of local organizations and the participation of all the people in the community."

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Capen have made a conditional offer of \$10,000 toward the completion of another unit for the Minnesota Masonic Temple. The provision was that an additional \$90,000 necessary for the erection of the unit be raised. Mrs. Capen has already contributed \$5000 toward the home itself in memory of her father, the late J. H. Thompson, 33°, former Grand Treasurer and president of the Masonic Board of Relief.

The honored name of Robert Burns, famous poet and Freemason of Scotland, perpetuated as it is by affectionate esteem of his soul-stirring verses, is in many libraries of distinction singled out by special collections of his works and the books of comment upon his life and literary labors. The great library of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction at Washington, D. C., under the supervision of William L. Boyden, librarian, has a room particularly designed for treasuring Burnsiana. This embraced a collection of some 5000 volumes presented to the Supreme Council by William R. Smith 32°, who was for many years director of the botanical gardens.

Recently a curio of decided consequence was donated to the library, a silver snuffbox formerly belonging to Brother Robert Burns. For the possession of this prized memento the library is indebted to Mrs. Florence S. Babbitt, Ypsilanti, Mich., Past Grand Chaplain and honorary life member of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Michigan. It was first presented to her Grand Chapter with the provision that it be presented to the library of the Supreme Council.

The box, which has engraved on its under side the words, "R. Burns, 1791," was for many years in the possession of Sir Edwin M. Cuest, an English gentleman who long maintained a country home near Detroit.

Robert Burns was initiated on July 4, 1781, and was passed and raised on Oct. 1, 1781. His Lodge, St. David No. 174, combined two former ones which afterward resumed their separate conditions, Burns adhering to the latter.

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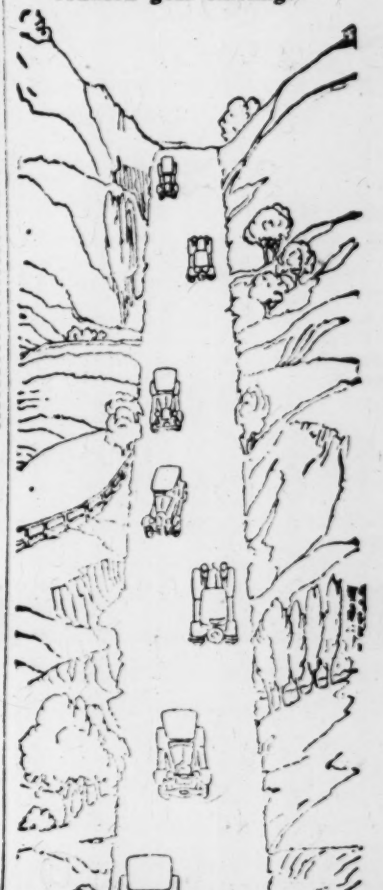
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\$15 to \$30
With the return of warm weather, interest in dress rises to its greatest height. What color is more appropriate for Spring than NAVY BLUE, with its smart appeal? So, fully one-half of the charming new hats are shown in NAVY BLUE. From the practical side, its values are well known. A most becoming shade to all, it is in good taste at all times and for all occasions. Now Fashion has spoken:

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Many exact reproductions of our original French models—an Alphonse brim cocked up in back... Daisy's off-one-eye hat... and a Lambert Bernheim model with pleated crown and brim.
Our own expert designers—taking their cue from Paris—have fashioned turbans with sections of bright flowers... cloches with small turned down brim... low crowns and high crowns... sloping brims wired in the new manner.
Made of ballbunt—baku—felt and straw combined, they all have that crisp dashing air of youth.

SECOND FLOOR

SPRING BRINGS PEACE SIGNS TO WAR-TORN CHINA

Though Armies Kept Up
Desire for Reconciliation
Becomes More Evident

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEKING—A decided peace movement is now appearing in China in place of the active warfare which for some years has accompanied the arrival of spring. As usual, an informal armed truce has been maintained during the winter months, and now, with the approach of warm weather, there are many indications that the military desire to arrange a more permanent peace pact.

A short time ago, A. H. F. Edwards of the Maritime Customs, went to Shanghai, in an ostensibly unofficial capacity, to discuss the maintenance of the customs service with T. Y. Soong, Finance Minister of the Nanking Government. Several conferences were held, all for the purpose of arranging a method by which the rival factions might unite in at least this one branch of government work.

More recently the southern Vice-Minister of Finance journeyed to Peking to negotiate with northern officials on tariff matters and also to ascertain the possibilities of a compromise between Nanking and Peking. Simultaneously, it is reported that Gen. Chang Tsung-chang sent his secretary to Nanking to make peace overtures on his own accord with the southern leaders.

Evidence of Amicable Intention
This exchange of envoys, combined with numerous circular telegrams from the warlords expressing hopes of peace, are in themselves no more than gestures, but they have been accompanied by other evidences of amicable intentions. The selecting of new officials in both the Northern and Southern governments is one of these signs. In Nanking, all but two of the recently appointed cabinet ministers had formerly served the Peking Government; while in Peking, the two most important new officials, the Foreign Minister and the director of the customs administration, are Cantonese, with natural sympathy for the Nationalist Government. Leaders in both groups, therefore, are closely allied by ties of friendship, nor are they seriously divided for the most part in their political aims.

In fact, instead of publicly condemning their enemies, as has been the custom for several years, the recent statements of important men have been directed toward criticizing their own parties or the general conditions which have given rise to civil warfare. Mr. Wang Yin-tai, who recently resigned as Foreign Minister under Marshal Chang Tso-lin, courageously informed his militaristic chief that as a result of civil war, he had lost his good name in the family of nations, that the diplomatic and consular services of the country were on the verge of collapse because officials were not being paid, that China's contributions to the League of Nations were far in arrears, while "the requests for payment thereof do not make edifying reading," and that the reason "ress was being made in review, China's unequal treaties were because the country was unable to speak in a united voice."

Shortage of Funds
General Sun Chuan-fang, who less than a year ago was overlord of six provinces, has written blaming the wildness of youth and the incompetency of officials for China's present plight, and suggesting that the defeat of the rival factions was not so necessary as the promotion of morality and the development of a nation-wide scheme to improve the lot of the people. He foresaw 200 years of peace following the present war.

The fact is all leaders are aware that they cannot hope for sufficient funds to bring their campaigns to a decisive victory, nor can they trust the growing unrest among their own people. It has been rumored for a long time that Chang Tso-lin in the north and Chiang Kai-shek in the south could come to terms without much difficulty, each remaining in control of his own territory, were it not for Feng Yu-hsiang, allied with the southerners, who has long been bitter against the Mukden party. But it is said that recently the "Christian General," too, expressed a desire for reconciliation, saying that many of the leaders with whom he is now at war were his former associates and that hostilities between them are due to circumstances over which neither has control.

Peace talk has not continued thus far without simultaneous preparations for war, however. Each faction

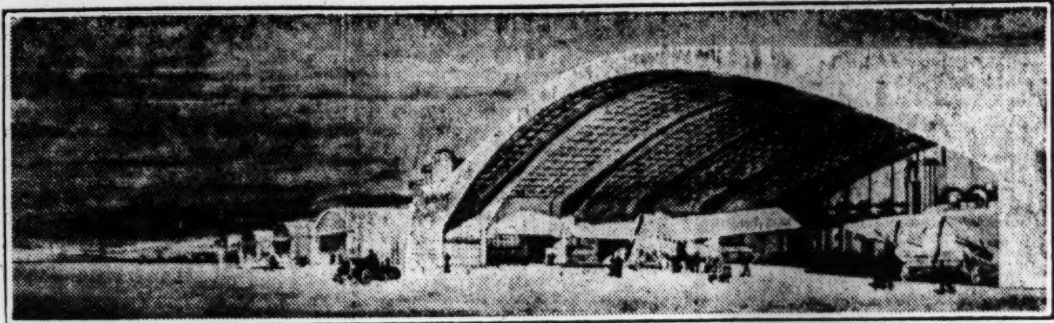
has naturally kept its military power up as best it might pending the outcome of the peace overtures. No important fighting has taken place on any front for many weeks, however, and no one appears anxious to launch an offensive. The general opinion is that it is probable that, after some minor inconclusive battles this spring, the way will definitely open for a formal armistice.

CONGRESS FOR PEACE WILL MEET IN WARSAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The International Peace Office in Geneva has decided to accept the invitation of Poland to hold the next international peace congress in Warsaw from June 25 to June 29 of the current year. The subjects under discussion will be: Disarmament, economic understanding among nations; actual questions such as the situation in China, problems of "Pan-Europe," propaganda questions and so on.

According to information received from the organizing committee, over 200 members from abroad are expected to participate, among them many eminent and influential politicians. After the congress excursions will be made to Cracow, Lwow and Zakopane.

A Haven for the Aviator and Comfortable Change for Passengers



Reproduced by Permission of the Architect

NEW HANGAR DESIGNED BY MAURICE CHAUCHON
The Structure is Large Enough to Enable Passengers to Embark in and Descend from Airplanes Under Cover. Lounge, Restaurant, Customs and Baggage Rooms are Included in the Building. Although the Architect Has Made His Plan to Suit the Airfield at Pau, in the South of France, it is Believed the First Hangar of This Type Will Be Erected by the City of Strasbourg in the Near Future.

Equipment of Flying Boats Explained to Lay Audience

Flight Lieutenant Cross Tells Royal Aeronautical Society in What Consists of the Trustworthiness of a Flying Boat on the Water

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—How little the ordinary landsman knows of the great amount of detail which has to be thought out for the adequate equipment of a flying boat could be, to some extent, gathered from a paper read by Flight Lieut. B. C. H. Cross before the Royal Aeronautical Society here. The lecturer dealt very fully with the mooring equipment, for on this, he emphasized, depended the safety of the flying boat on the water. Nothing, he said, revealed the weakness of a flying boat and its equipment with more rapidity and certainty than a cruise which involved a prolonged absence from organized bases. Relatively few had had this experience and, unfortunately, designers were not among them. Words alone could not conjure up the atmosphere, the petty anxieties, the continual working against time, the struggle in rain and rolling swells, the idiosyncrasies of motor boats and the enthusiasm of crews snatching food when they can get it. But it was, the lecturer said, an exhilarating life that took a firm hold on all who fell under its influence.

As may be imagined, every item of equipment is looked at from the viewpoint of its weight, and the following are some of the main items which have to be considered: The dinghy or raft, which may be of the inflatable, the folding, or the rigid type. The lecturer's personal opinion was that this was an expensive luxury at present. Refueling equipment which includes hose, pump, etc.; bilging apparatus for pumping water from the hull and floats; engine equipment which should run to a small bench and vice versa.

It is a thankless job, said Lieutenant Cross, working in wind and rain with a swell rocking the boat, supported on a ledge so unstable that only one hand is available to use a tool. For those living aboard, washing arrangements have to be considered and on a long flight a refreshing wash had to be experienced to be appreciated. Other things included beds and bedding, cooking equipment and food storage, a donkey engine to save labor on the odd jobs, such as pumping petrol,

French Architect Wins Prize With Novel Airplane Hangar

M. Chauchon's Unique Structure Will Enable Machines of All Sizes in All Weathers to Taxi In and Discharge Passengers Under Cover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A French architect has conceived a new type of airplane hangar, which won at the Beaux Arts competition the prize offered by the American Institute of Architects. Maurice Chauchon, as a result of his drawings, has interested the French Government to the point where the construction of such buildings at the Strasbourg and Pau airfields is practically assured.

The American Institute of Architects' prize was for the purpose of enabling the winner to visit the United States. M. Chauchon is leaving shortly for America, where he will make a special study of landing grounds. He also hopes to interest flying circles in the new hangar he has designed. His idea

is basically so simple that one wonders it has not been used before. M. Chauchon's unique hangar is designed so as to permit airplanes of all sizes being taxied into it and thus discharging passengers and cargo under cover. At the far end of the shed are waiting rooms, with an upper story as a restaurant. The front of these rooms being of glass and facing directly the large open space of the hangar and the field, guests can watch, during a wait or while eating, the approach of other machines and the disembarking of travelers. About the sides of the shed are housed the various offices of the airdrome administration, the customs quarters, library, experimental laboratories, warehouse space, radio and electric equipment. Lookout towers on top at the two

ends of the hangar carry powerful lights to assist planes landing at night.

This hangar has a frontage of 120 meters and a depth of 50 meters. It is designed to be made of concrete and at a cost of 55,000,000 francs. M. Chauchon explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that his proposals included maximum and minimum estimates according to the size of the hangar selected and according to the extent and disposition of the various rooms and offices. He said also there seemed no possible doubt that the city of Strasbourg would put up such a building, and he believed other cities would follow before long.

Those who have used airplanes extensively on the European continent will appreciate the advantages offered by M. Chauchon's scheme. The comfortable lounge and library, the restaurant, the baggage and customs departments, all grouped under one roof, would add much to the comfort of air travel. Then the embarking and descending from planes under cover of the vast arched roof would also be a great advantage.

HOW MANY CHINESE ARE THERE IN CHINA?

Perhaps the Mythical 400,000,000 Is Not Far Out

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—What is the population of China? Writers have glibly referred to the "Four Hundred Millions of China," aware all the time that those millions had never been actually counted. And whether the 400 should prove to be 300 or 500, or more, none had any very definite idea.

There is not yet any proper census in China, but certain figures are available through two big national institutions: the Chinese maritime customs and the Chinese postal administration. And though the estimates of these two organizations are by no means in agreement, there is enough unanimity between their records to indicate that the mythical figure of 400,000,000 is not far out, provided that it be shortly amended in accordance with the normal growth of the population.

The latest customs figure places the population at 448,907,000, with Szechuan Province, the largest in the country, accounting for 76,000,000. The postal estimate put the population as high as 485,508,838, with Szechuan Province responsible for less than 60,000,000 people. Preference attaches to the higher figure because of the resources of the country, and the many thousands of postal establishments throughout the country.

RUSSIANS SEEK ABOLITION OF LAWYER CLASS

Impatience With 'Law's Delay' Induces Soviets to Try to Plead Alone

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Should lawyers be abolished? This question, which has doubtless been raised at various times and in many countries by persons impatient with "the law's delays," has recently come up here in connection with the suit instituted by the commissariat for justice to permit legal defense only in two cases: when the defendant, for some definite reason, is disqualified from undertaking to plead his own case, and when a trade union or some other social organization makes a special application for a lawyer in a given case.

A writer signing himself "V. O." goes even further and suggests that the lawyer should be entirely eliminated in Soviet courts. He argues that, under the Soviet system, class justice should prevail, that proletarians are certain to obtain fair treatment in the courts, and that the chief beneficiaries of the services of paid lawyers are "Nepmen" or traders and speculators, who, in his opinion, should receive short shrift anyway. Furthermore, he accuses lawyers of dragging out cases, thereby lengthening by carrying appeals from one court to another, thereby clogging the Soviet judicial system with unfinished cases and obstructing the ends to speedy justice.

A Storm of Protest

As might have been expected, "V. O.'s" argument aroused a storm of protest among the leading members of the Moscow legal profession. I. D. Braude, a prominent Moscow pleader, suggests that the question whether lawyers are needed in the Soviet Court is comparable with the question whether the Soviet Union needs engineers, teachers, and other intellectuals. He adds that the workers themselves often turn for aid to the lawyers' organization, thereby showing that they appreciate the benefits of expert legal counsel.

Another well-known attorney, P. N. Malantovitch, defended the lawyers against the charge of unduly dragging out cases. He pointed out that it is in the discretion of the court to admit or deny the appeal which the lawyer may lodge, so that

the responsibility for delays and red tape falls on the court and not on the attorney.

The judges of the Moscow Provincial Court, on the other hand, are in favor of abolishing the institution of the lawyer, trying to win their cause at any cost, instead of helping the court to discover the truth, merely confuse the issues at stake and lead to unnecessary and undesirable prolongation of cases under judgment.

Reorganization Sought

The high Soviet judicial authorities, however, do not share this drastic viewpoint. Their slogan is: "Not to abolish, but to reorganize." Recognizing that trained legal counsel is helpful in clearing up many cases, the higher judges generally agree that the institution of legal defense should be preserved, while at the same time certain abuses in such matters as prolonging pleadings unnecessarily and lodging superfluous appeals should be remedied.

There is one consideration that makes the elimination of the lawyer very unlikely. This is the extraordinary and unmistakable fondness of the Russians for courtroom scenes. A trial in Russia is apt to be as well attended as a play; and, besides actual judicial cases, mock trials of all kinds are a very popular diversion. So every winter Moscow is certain to witness several "trials" of the contemporary theater, with plaintiffs, defendants, and judges. Mock trials in factories and clubs are often instituted as a means of entertainment and propaganda.

With this national fondness for the paraphernalia of judicial procedure, it is not likely that the lawyer will ever be eliminated from the Soviet courts; for a courtroom scene without the lawyer is almost as unthinkable as a play without its principal character.

NORWAY TO RESUME GOLD REDEMPTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—As soon as the Storting meets after the Easter vacation, the Cabinet will introduce a bill for the resumption of gold redemption after the gold bullion system.

The Premier, Mr. Mowinkel, in a recent debate declared the cabinet would not approve any devaluation of the krone nor the writing down of debts, but would give help only in individual cases where the rise of the krone has hit communities or classes extraordinarily hard. Public opinion generally maintains that the proposed gold redemption is the sole solution of Norway's currency problem.

MOVE TO LEVEL INDIA'S CASTES BY EDUCATION

Legislative Assembly Urges Compulsory Training for Depressed Classes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Special facilities for the education of "untouchables" and other depressed classes of India and the opening of all public services for them was the subject of a resolution passed recently by the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Depressed class scholars during the decade 1917 to 1926 had increased all over India from 195,000 to 657,000, an increase of over 200 per cent, said G. S. Bajpai, speaking for the Government, while there were no depressed classes at all in Assam and Burma.

Remarkable results had been obtained through the special schools, special scholarships, remission of fees and special capitation grants to teachers employed in schools which admit members of the depressed classes. In the Central Provinces a bonus was granted to the headmaster of every primary school for each member of the depressed class for whom he could obtain the primary certificate.

Besides these measures which were common to all the provinces, most of the districts in the United Provinces had appointed special supervisors to foster education among these classes. The Government spokesman claimed that this record showed that the local governments were keenly alive to their responsibility in the matter, and that it would be superfluous to send directions to the local governments, as the resolution demanded. The idea of tolerance among the communities was quickening and broadening, and in time, he hoped, special measures for the education of the depressed classes would be unnecessary.

Other speakers insisted that special measures must be taken until these communities were brought up to the level of others, demanding that roads and public wells should be thrown open to such classes and that a census should be taken of these communities as the figure 60,000,000 was claimed to have been put up arbitrarily by Government; and should be more correctly 28,000,000. The Government of India was urged to sanction 10,000,000 rupees for the education of the depressed classes from the Central Fund.

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DELUXE SEDAN \$970
f. o. b. Detroit

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MONTREAL TAKES LEAD IN SERIES

Maroons Score Second Win Over N. Y. Rangers by Score of 2 to 0

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE FINAL PLAYOFF FOR STANLEY CUP, 1927-28

Team	Goals	Points
Montreal	10	16
N. Y. Rangers	8	14

REVIEW TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal Maroons took the lead here Tuesday night in the Stanley Cup series for the second time by defeating the New York Rangers 2 to 0, in the third game of the best three-out-of-five series which will determine the world professional hockey champions, and on the play the locals, who held the title and trophy two years ago, were the better team. In fact, they deserved an even greater margin in the scoring, as Joseph A. Miller, formerly of the New York Americans and Niagara Falls Cataracts, who as substitute goalie for the National Hockey League replaced Lorne Chabot in the New York goal, played a brilliant game and several times turned aside attacks that had penetrated through his outstretched arms. He acquitted himself nobly and except for his fine playing the Maroons' total would have been larger.

The game was the best of the series so far and it was only in the final period that the winners displayed their superiority in any marked degree, the difference being noticed when the lack of reserve strength told on the Rangers. As long as Foucher and the Cook brothers were able to maintain the pace, the Rangers were formidable; but when they were forced to ease up the locals came strongly and dominated the play.

Stewart opened the scoring halfway through the second period, when he dashed through the Rangers' defense to pick up a pass from Smith in the corner and backhand the rubber past Miller, who had no chance. In the third period Lamb and Thompson were given match penalties, which will bar them from Thursday night's game, and three minutes from the end of the game when five-man hockey was prevailing, Sielbert rushed and scored. At the time the Rangers were striving for the tying goal, Miller Benedict turned in a smart performance while the Maroons' defense was strong throughout. The summary:

Team	Goals	Points
Montreal	2	4
N. Y. Rangers	0	0

Team	Goals	Points
San Francisco	1	2
Hollywood	1	2
Los Angeles	1	2
Portland	1	2
Mission	1	2
Oakland	1	2
Seattle	1	2

Team	Goals	Points
Los Angeles	1	2
San Francisco	1	2
Mission	1	2
Portland	1	2
Oakland	1	2
Seattle	1	2

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Los Angeles	1	2
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Oakland	1	2
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Oakland	1	2
Seattle	1	2

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Seattle	1	2

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Team	Goals	Points
Los Angeles	1	2
San Francisco	1	2
Mission	1	2
Portland	1	2
Oakland	1	2
Seattle	1	2

Bermuda Team Wins First Yacht Race

Has Margin of Quarter-Point Over Long Island Sailors

INTERNATIONAL ONE-DESIGN YACHT RACE

Team	Points
Atlantic, Bermuda	1
Starling, Bermuda	2
Babette, United States	3
Ahab, United States	4
Chinook, United States	5
Allen, United States	6
Seawitch, Bermuda	7
Longtail, Bermuda	8

BERMUDA—By the narrow margin of only one-quarter of a point the Bermuda yachtmen won the first of the series of international races for one-design sloops with yachtsmen from Long Island Sound, which was held on the 10th of April. Three more races are to be held. Four yachts represent each team.

Bermuda yachts finished in first and second places Tuesday, with United States yachts occupying the next four places and the two other Bermuda yachts bring up the rear. Atlantic, owned and sailed by E. H. Trimmington, was the first yacht to cross the line, followed by the United States yachts, and finished only two seconds behind, being the first United States yacht to cross the line.

When the race started a very light southeasterly breeze was blowing, which was just the conditions best suited for the local yachts. The course was two miles long, with a short turn, twice round. All but the Ahab were across the starting line well to the west of the mark, with Atlantic and Starling took the lead and turned the mark in that order with Allen, Chinook, Seawitch, Babette, and Longtail following. This order was maintained in the leeward leg except that Seawitch passed Chinook.

At the next windward leg, Atlantic kept over in the middle of the sound, Babette and Starling had engaged in a tugging match and were sailing off the mark, while Ahab furnished the surprise by coming up from last to forge into fourth position.

"HEAD OF THE RIVER" RACE IS A SUCCESS
London Rowing Club Shows Fine Form in Victory

REVIEW TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PUTNEY—The new "Head of the River" race, which has been in operation since last year, has become an event second only to the intervarsity boat race among attractive rowing fixtures. The London Rowing Club, which completed the full university course in 1927, has won the race, which was held on the 10th of April, by a margin of 15 minutes over the second place team, the Oxford University crew.

The London crew, which was led by the first crew of London Rowing Club, which completed the full university course in 1927, has won the race, which was held on the 10th of April, by a margin of 15 minutes over the second place team, the Oxford University crew.

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ALL BIG-LEAGUE CLUBS IN ACTION

Eight National League Teams Respond to Initial Call of "Play Ball"

NATIONAL LEAGUE WINNERS

Team	Points
Chicago	1
Boston	2
Pittsburgh	3
Philadelphia	4
Cincinnati	5
St. Louis	6
Brooklyn	7
Cleveland	8

strengthen the clubs, thereby making the distribution of strength more even. This year the equal distribution of power is one of the outstanding features of the league and should result in an even closer race than last year with more clubs in the running.

The opening games find the two leading favorites to win the title matched against each other, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, on the latter's grounds. The other three games are as follows: Chicago at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Boston at New York. Chicago's home season starts on April 18 with a game against Cincinnati; Philadelphia's first home game is against Brooklyn on April 19; Pittsburgh's opening day at home will be on April 19 against St. Louis and Boston will start its home season April 21 entertaining the Giants.

MISSOURI HAS NINE REGULARS
Baseball Prospects Are as Bright as Ever Since the War

REVIEW TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBIA, Mo.—With nine letters from last year's team available for the season, prospects for a strong baseball team at University of Missouri are as bright as ever since the war. Coach W. F. Crangle has been working out of doors with his Missouri squad, and he reports his squad to be several weeks further along than they were this time last year.

Of the nine letters from last year's team, four are pitchers. They are Capt. C. L. Newman '28, R. L. Bridges '28, Harry Howe '28 and H. L. Feldcamp '28. Feldcamp, a senior, is the pitcher in the Missouri Valley Conference last year, having won five games and lost only one. Newman, a sophomore, has been a regular pitcher since last year, and has won four games and lost one.

Crangle is optimistic regarding Missouri's baseball prospects this season. While last year Missouri won nine games and lost seven, Crangle believes that this year's record will surpass any since baseball became a sport here. The complete schedule:

April 11-12—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Arts College at Columbia; 13—University of Oklahoma at Columbia; 14—University of Washington at Columbia; 15—University of Kansas at Columbia; 16—University of Kansas at St. Louis; 17-19—Iowa State College at Ames.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Team	Points
Little Rock	1
Nashville	2
Birmingham	3
New Orleans	4
Mobile	5
Memphis	6
Atlanta	7
Chattanooga	8

RESULTS TUESDAY
Birmingham 4, Chattanooga 0.
Nashville 5, Atlanta 1.
Mobile 3, New Orleans 2 (postponed).

PAYNE STILL LEADING
CLANTON, Okla. (AP)—Andrew Payne of Clanton, Okla., continued to lead the cross-country marathon in elapsed time and in the number of miles. Payne, who did not increase his margin over Peter Javuzi of Southampton, England, yesterday placed his margin at 10 miles 11.5 miles. Payne's margin after Monday's jaunt was 10 miles 4.3 miles. Javuzi and Guyard came in with the runner's time of 36.3 miles. Neither of the leaders led the way Tuesday. Edward Gardner of Seattle setting the pace in 6h. 40m. 30s.

NASH HOCKEY CAPTAIN
AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Nash, who was elected captain of the Massachusetts Agricultural College hockey team for next season, Nash played at wing two years ago, but the past season he was stationed on defense. Nash also is a candidate for an infield position on the Massachusetts Aggie baseball nine.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS
Barnmouth 18, Drexel 2.
New York 19, Brown 5.
Vermont 13, St. Johns 9.
Yale 7, Maryland 6.
Villanova 10, Lehigh 8.
Temple 11, Lafayette 5.
Stevens 7, Cathedral 1.

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Date Conference for Yachtsmen to Be Held in New York in Fall

Effort Will Be Made to Harmonize the Fixtures of Outstanding Competitions on the Atlantic Coast

ADVANCE SCHEDULE

When the officials of the Beverly Yacht Club learned that the New York Yacht Club would start early in the second week of August, and that the Eastern Yacht Club fleet would not have its rendezvous until the second week in July, it advanced its race meet four weeks, and will hold it the first week in July. The Edgartown regatta will come far enough ahead of the New York Yacht Club to enable the larger yachts to reach New London the next week, while the speed boat regatta at Newport on Aug. 17-18 will be staged in a harbor practically clear of sailing craft.

Desert yachtsmen are also part of the racing picture, for a large open regatta is being planned in Frenchman's Bay on Aug. 25, and some of the New York yachts which come round Cape Cod the week before may continue on to Maine ports and participate in the regatta.

Yachtsmen through the country will welcome this broadening policy of the New York Yacht Club and its interest in the welfare of the smaller organizations as shown by the call for the date conference and also its recognition of the small classes of sailing yachts in the club regatta. The junior yachts will be provided for in the spring regatta at Glen Cove on June 15, and the three day racing at Newport on June 25-27, as well as in the fall regatta in September.

SPALDING RELEASED
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Charles H. Spalding, Philadelphia National League Baseball Club outfielder, has been given his unconditional release.

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MISS WILLS ON WAY TO INVADE EUROPE

Sailing From New York to Cherbourg on April 18

BERKELEY, Calif.—Carrying with her America's fondest hopes, Miss Helen N. Wills, tennis champion, speeded eastward today on the first lap of a journey that will take her to Europe in quest of new court honors and in defense of old ones.

A rousing sendoff by friends and admirers started Miss Wills on her way to Europe. There was no doubt in her opinion that she would return victorious. The four times national champion will endeavor to win the championship of France; lead the American Wightman Cup team; retain her all-English title, and successfully defend her American crown.

Sailing from New York April 18, Miss Wills will arrive in Cherbourg, France, April 24. A week of rest in Paris will be followed by a trip to Amsterdam, where, with Miss Penelope W. Anderson, she will play team matches against the Holland women. Afterward, her schedule calls for play for the championship of France at Auteuil May 21, and on June 1 she will lead the Wightman Cup team against the English women at Wimbledon. She will defend her all-English title, and on June 25, returning after to the United States to prepare for the nationals at Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 20.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL
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Philadelphia (N. Y.) Port Wayne 1.
Philadelphia (A. 2) Philadelphia (N. Y.) 1.

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Blocks West 17th. & Chestnut
PHILADELPHIA

RADIO

MINUTE MAN STATION HAS NOVEL HISTORY

"Neighborhood Stores" Idea Carried Out in Lexington Radiocaster

"WLEX, the Voice of the Minute Man" always tells listeners that the famous town of Lexington, Mass., has a modern raison d'être. Nightly this little radiocaster serves its local audience with an attractive program which even many large city stations would find hard to better.

WLEX uses only 50 watts, about one-tenth of the power allotted to the average station. In addition, WLEX has the handicap of a low wavelength, 1390 kilocycles (216 meters). In spite of these difficulties the station has made a niche for itself.

Perhaps the fame of this radiocaster is due to excellent program plus lack of competition in its class. The nearest stations are in Boston, 16 miles away. WLEX radiocasts only a few hours daily, but the program is always high grade. Commercialism is absent.

The whole idea originated when the founder, Carl S. Wheeler, of Lexington became interested in the amateur radio station of J. Smith Dodge. Dodge is an experienced radio technician. Gerald Harrison, Boston sports announcer, became the third member of the group. Upon Wheeler's suggestion Dodge and Harrison started an experimental studio early in 1927.

Fascinated with the results Mr. Wheeler decided to take it up permanently. He owned a six room frame house in an isolated section of Lexington far off the main routes. On a Friday afternoon the group of three descended upon the location and by Sunday the former farm house was an up-to-date radiocaster.

Coming up to the station one notices first the neatly erected antenna, counterpoise wires, and mast. The men who installed the radio on the world's largest ship, Leviathan, also erected this antenna.

Oriental Studio Design

Upon stepping inside the visitor immediately is aware of a striking difference about WLEX. The lower hall and stairs are colored in black, red and gold, with Chinese carpets, wall decorations and furniture.

When the house was taken over for

AMUSEMENTS

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Shubert TECK THEATRE—One Week

VARLIS

WEEK APRIL 16: TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

BOSTON

COPLEY

The Wrecker

JORDAN HALL

Elizabeth Worcester

OUR THEATRE

CONCERT—Triple Recital

COLONIAL

KING OF KINGS

NEW YORK CITY

PLAYHOUSE

Queen's Husband

MARY EATON

OSCAR SHAW

A SENSATION

GOOD NEWS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Shubert RIALTO

WINTHROP ALES

GILBERT & SULLIVAN

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

WEEK APRIL 16: COLUMBUS, O.

radio the partition between the first floor dining room and parlor was torn down. Wide composition boards were placed on the walls and windows. Then to H. Orne Ryder, honor artist at Paris Prize Salons, was given the job of decorating.

Mr. Ryder chose Oriental scenes for his murals. On one panel a quiet shrine is seen contrasting with the opposite painting of junks at sea. Near a piano a huge dragon breathes fire. The dragon is labeled in Chinese characters, "Gerry" for Gerald Harrison. Possibly the Chinese musical instruments have allegorical inspiration to the musicians, for the walls on all sides are covered with scenes of the Far East. The refreshing impression is a daring contrast to the more usual type of studio.

On the second floor the remaining three rooms are devoted to radio room, power room and reception room. In the radio room is the machinery of interest to the engineer.

Phonograph Radio Art

At first everything was of home construction, the 50-watt transmitter finally being replaced with standard equipment. But there still remains in the radio room a composite phonograph constructed by Jack, Carl and Gerry.

After the artists have left for the evening, listeners hear Paul White, Moran and Mack, Vincent Lopez and many other headliners on phonograph records. The announcer gives notice he will play any record asked for and mention the name of the person asking. The result is business for the telephone company.

On a recent evening's broadcast a special request program was put over. In three and a half hours the Lexington telephone exchange counted a total of 1100 calls. Not all of these calls were put through. But the volume of business shows how much the telephone companies must appreciate radio. Aside from the dollars and cents lesson, it shows too that listeners have the best of intentions toward WLEX, except, perhaps, the telephone girls.

Dutch Station of Unique Design

Single Mast Lends Itself to Effective Architectural Pattern

ARCHITECTURAL beauty is something that most radio stations lack since the very nature of their structures does not lend itself to effective design. Very attractive operating houses have been worked out, but these were really small bungalows with tall steel towers which quite spoiled the picture.

Holland has, with one decisive step, gone after this problem with the result shown in the accompanying

photograph of the huge transmitting station at Kootwijk. There is a certain massive beauty as well as a unique composition shown in this interesting structure.

From the top of the building a single mast is erected from which antennae are strung down in a sloping position. This single mast does not break the effect achieved by the architect, as would a double-mast installation, the bane of the designers of the usual station.



Latest Example of Dutch Radio Architecture Messrs. von Olen & Co., The Hague

Felix Salmond, E. Robert Schmitz, Joseph Sziget, Deems Taylor and Edgar Varese. These men were so impressed by the importance of Johnson's musical contribution that they voluntarily suggested that their names be used as indorsements.

An effort has been made in arranging the radio program to select from the vast mass of material a sufficient variety of mood properly to present the attitude of the Negro toward spirituals and folk song, which with the colored race ranges from the most profound sorrow to the greatest joy.

The selections by the concert orchestra, under the direction of Rodric Graham and the Goldman Band, with Edwin Franko Goldman conducting, will be in harmony with the general southern tone of the concert.

The program will be heard through the Red Network and 31 associated stations.

Introduction, "Dance of the Ice Cubes" Evolution of Dixie "Lake Religion Is a Fortune" (With background of "Old Folks at Home" by Hall Johnson Singers)

Banjo Specialty: "There's a Cradle in Caroline" Ah! Let's Bells "Lord I Want to Be a Christian" "I'm an Esquire" (With Banjo Orchestra)

Hall Johnson Singers "Mississippi River Blues" "Gottschalk" Banjo Specialty: "Banjo" "Gottschalk"

PATERSON, N. J.

SPRING Millinery

BETTER HATS at LOWER PRICES

RICHARDS

166 Main St., PATERSON, N. J.

NOW SHOWING

NEW SPRING Ensembles and Dresses

SCHWARTZ BROS.

The First Department Store in Atlantic City

1619-21 ATLANTIC AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Leboeuf Co.

Cleaners and Dyers

East Orange and Montclair Established 1887

The Linen Shop

Handkerchiefs and Linens

Embroidered by Hand

The Newest Patterns and Colors in Handkerchiefs for Spring

428 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. 6389 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Watchung Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co.

Real Estate Titles Guaranteed. Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. First Mortgages for Sale to Investors.

Guaranteed Participation Certificate in First Mortgages for sale in multiples of \$100.

428 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair, New Jersey Telephone 1886

Canadian Tug Radiophone Great Aid to Merchants

Handling of Goods Speeded Up by Phone Set Requiring No Radio Operator

"Get me the tug Sea Lion," its owner told the radiophone operator in the Merchants' Exchange Building at Vancouver.

And from the other side of the counter the radiophone operator asked for the message to the Sea Lion, wrote it down, seated himself in front of a table holding but two simple instruments, put his headphones on, and spoke into the micro-

phone, just as he would into that of an ordinary telephone.

"Vancouver calling the tug Sea Lion," went forth the call to the tug some 60 miles away, towing a long line of logs, some 800,000 board feet in all. "Vancouver calling the Sea Lion," the call was repeated a few times, and then the operator heard in his headset:

"This is the Sea Lion calling Vancouver. Have you any orders?" "Yes," replied Vancouver. "You are to proceed direct to Station 2 instead of Vancouver. Is all well on board?"

To which the Sea Lion came back with "O. K. Got your message. All well here. Sea Lion speaking," and signed off.

The owner of the line of tugs to which the Sea Lion belonged, turned back to his office a few doors away in the same building. He had sent his message which saved him thousands of dollars in time and actual cash, since he was thus able to deliver his goods before his competitor and get a better price for them.

Thought of the radiophone service did not occur to him. It was as natural as the long-distance telephone service is to the majority of people. It was a great invention, he would have agreed if anyone had ventured the opinion; but that it was a necessity and as regular as his meals, he was certain.

Had he been told that it was the only service of its kind in the world he would have been surprised. What? No one else thought of such a simple expedient to keep in touch with tugs and other ships? Absurd. Yet notwithstanding this thought, the fact remains that Canada was the first to consider such a service as a necessity and was the first to make such a success of it. Today, after this service has been in operation for two years, and has proven itself to be worth its weight in gold, only today, we hear that a similar service has been established in the Persian Gulf.

To Mr. J. H. Hamilton, manager of the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange, belongs the credit for this service. He it was who used his influence and gave his efforts to have the Radio Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, install such a service in the building, and subsequently at three other stations on Vancouver Island.

Some 40 tug boats have been

equipped by the Canadian Marconi Company with radiophone sets on a rental basis. These sets are very simple to operate, being tuned and all ready for voice operation on 139 meters when installed. They are so built that a government certificated operator is unnecessary and they can be used by the captain or chief engineer.

Both the land and tug sets are of 50 watts power, operating from a small generator. Their average day range is given at 60 miles, while they are capable of doing 140 miles under favorable circumstances.

No Competitive Service

What the service has meant for British Columbia shippers can be realized when it is known that owing to the irregular and indented coast line, land telegraph and telephone is out of the question. Thus a tug, unless it carried a costly radio transmitter with a licensed operator, was out of touch with its port while on a journey previous to the installation of radiophone transmitters. The same applies to a cannery or lumber camp, of which there are many in the coast province.

The average tug, when towing anywhere from one to thirty sections of lumber, measuring on an average of 40,000 board feet to a section, can make but one mile an hour progress. Thus a 300-mile trip is apt to take all of 300 hours to complete. Formerly this meant that a tug would receive its orders at departure, and if there was a change in these orders after the tug had left, the chance of catching up with it was very remote.

Now when a lumber dealer is sending a load down one of the many waterways which crisscross the province, he may have in thought a certain port to which to send his lumber. During the trip he may sell this lumber, and instead of having the tug go to its first destination, he calls her on the radiophone and gives new orders for delivery.

A lumber camp is usually situated 100 miles from Vancouver. In many cases the camp or cannery may be farther away. Should any part of the machinery break down, or a serious disaster overtake the camp, it is impossible without the use of radiophone to get in touch with a boat or with the city. This meant, in time gone by, that a month would sometimes elapse before an apparatus arrived to replace that damaged.

These are but two cases which show that the radiophone has been a necessity for the Province of British Columbia. At present there are

HONORS ARE CONFERRED UPON 361 DE MOLAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Honor awards to 361 active and past members of the Order of De Molay have been announced by Frank S. Land, Grand Scribe of the Order, at national headquarters here. The awards, the highest distinctions conferred by De Molay, were in recognition of special service to the order. They were authorized by the De Molay Grand Council.

In addition to De Molay members, awards were made to 280 advisers to chapters of the order, and to 41 Freemasons without official relations to the order. First place in the annual civic service contest of De Molay went to the Denver, Colo., Chapter, and to Eureka Chapter, Dover, N. J.

Some 40 tugs equipped with the apparatus, which can be in easy touch with any of the four stations on Vancouver Island. Incidentally, radiophone life-saving stations are installed at the four bathing resorts near Vancouver, and these can also be drawn on in case of emergency for the ship-to-shore work.

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Both the land and tug sets are of 50 watts power, operating from a small generator. Their average day range is given at 60 miles, while they are capable of doing 140 miles under favorable circumstances.

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The average tug, when towing anywhere from one to thirty sections of lumber, measuring on an average of 40,000 board feet to a section, can make but one mile an hour progress. Thus a 300-mile trip is apt to take all of 300 hours to complete. Formerly this meant that a tug would receive its orders at departure, and if there was a change in these orders after the tug had left, the chance of catching up with it was very remote.

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A lumber

Fashions and Crafts

Artificial Flowers and Tulle Ornament
New Dresses

Our fashion expert in Paris deals here with the new vogue of the artificial flower in the ornamentation of robes and coats. Not only in the drawing room, where evening gowns are worn, do large flowers appear on shoulder or at waist, but in the streets a colorful blossom illuminates cloak or mantle.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

FOR some time the wearing of flowers on dresses has been observed in Paris, but now the mode has caught on generally, and there are few women who do not on every occasion, both indoors and outdoors, sport a flaunting big-petaled, gayly colored blossom in various kinds of material. The street coat is ornamented, the simple robe d'intérieur is ornamented, the elaborate evening gown is ornamented with an artificial flower. Even the drab tailor-made is relieved in this manner. There is a wide variety of materials. There are ribbons, muslins, leatherskin, lamé, silk and velvet. The great thing is to strike a cheerful note. The manufacturers have just hit upon a novel method of presenting their wares. They give their clients an opportunity to keep an assortment of flowers suitable for every hour of the day. They arrange a variety of artificial blooms in corbels—baskets. There they may remain, brightening the house. The woman possessing such a corbel can, when she wishes, take from it a separate flower or a nosegay—selecting precisely the flower which will

best complete her toilette at the moment.

Azaleas are very fashionable, but there are many other flowers which enjoy considerable vogue. Madame may choose to place an azalea in the buttonhole of her tailor-made—or an anemone or a gardenia; but with her robes she may prefer a velvet camellia with a golden edge, an eggplant of chamolys, or lizard, or serpent, in natural colors or dyed. Also large fur flowers of many colors served to decorate coat collars, alternating with violets of Parma. Afternoon dresses are ornamented with silk carnations; chrysanthemums of crepe-de-chine, with numerous petals; orchids and daisies made of narrow ribbon. Many are the flowers surrounded with brilliant which complete the evening dresses and hold back the tulle bows which are very much in fashion. One also sees the usual big flowers in the muslin; their petals are encircled with stones; big roses of velvet and lamé, bouquets and motives of crystal. Certain small flowers

ers concealing a powder box also claim attention. They are fixed at the belt or form the center of a thin black velvet bracelet studded with brilliants.

During the last few years tulle has been discarded. For this reason manufacturers were unemployed, especially in Lyons, where the main factories are situated. Happily this is now changed. Tulle is in favor again and summer will see its triumph in numerous aspects. In the first place is found the short veil worn by nearly all elegant women. It is either just a shade falling over the eyes or else covering half of the face. A veil with small dot on silk embroidery looks charming. It is often slightly draped on the hat, thus forming a pretty trimming. It will soon be transformed into a long scarf.

Little square pieces of tulle with dots complete the evening dress; also long scarfs of tulle, reminding one of the various colors of the rainbow. Pieces of tulle are added on the sides of the satin dress. Light dresses for young girls are entirely made of tulle; illusion, maines and point d'esprit. Rosettes of tulle with jewelry in the center add to the beauty of satin shoes.

Implements and Methods for Sewing

IN THESE days when ready-made garments are so inexpensive and time so valuable, one might think that the majority of women would buy most of the clothing for their families. Recently a questionnaire on home sewing was sent out to hundreds of home-makers and was answered by some 2000 women in 32 states. The replies were surprising. Among the interesting things they revealed was the fact that nearly all of the 2000 women made from six to ten kinds of garments, the greatest economy being effected in the making of nightgowns and pajamas. Seventy-five per cent of the women working with needle and thread stated that they like to do their own sewing because they can put what they save into better materials. And 95 per cent of the answers contained the recommendation that more emphasis should be laid upon teaching girls as early as possible to cut, fit and sew.

Scores of women not only recounted the advantages of home sewing, but they also stated that, regardless of saving or better materials, they loved sewing for its own sake and would make their clothes at any cost. To one who knows women, this is not to be wondered at, for there is in each one of us the urge to make something beautiful. And, as every woman knows, sewing is, in itself, restful and uplifting when the work is pleasing to the eye.

Much of this pleasure is lost, however, if one sews with poor supplies. Take the matter of thread, for example. A thread that breaks often makes sewing drudgery instead of the joy it may be. Only the best of thread should be used, even for basket-making. Anything weaker than that is a waste of time and energy. And if good thread breaks, examine the needle. If the eye is too small, it is apt to cut the thread it carries.

Needle Wisdom
For hand-hemming or tucking with 70 or 80 cotton thread, use a number 9 needle; a number 8 needle with 50 or 60 cotton, for plain stitching, overhanding or overcasting; a number 7 needle with 40 or 50 thread, for buttonholes; and a number 7 or

8 needle, with 36 or 40 thread, for hand gathering.

For machine sewing, the size of the needle should conform to the size of the thread and both be suitable to the material sewed. The needle should be sufficiently large to permit the thread to pass freely through the eye. There is little need to use on the sewing machine cotton coarser than number 30, because stitches made by the machine are twice as strong as those made by hand.

In sewing on the machine, use number 00 needle for cotton thread between numbers 150 to 300, or silk thread, 000; 0 needle for cotton threads between numbers 90 and 150, or silk thread 00; number 1 needle for cotton threads between 70 and 90, or 0 silk thread; number 2 needle for cotton threads between numbers 70, 70, or A and B silk thread; number 3 needle for numbers 30 to 50 cotton threads, or C silk thread; number 4 needle for cotton thread 20 to 30, or D silk thread. For colored threads, use needles one size larger than given above.

Establishing the Right Tension

The most elastic end, therefore, the most satisfactory machine sewing is that in which the stitches look alike on both sides of the seam; the tension is balanced. When a tight tension is desired, both the upper and lower threads must of necessity be tight. If the upper thread is tight and the lower loose, the tight thread lies along the top where it is exposed to wear, and an accidental pull will open the seam. If the lower thread is too tight, it will be drawn straight on the under side of the goods, with the same results to the wearing quality of the seam. The tension of the upper thread on some sewing machines should be regulated when the presser foot is down; so the seamstress should look in her book of directions in order to learn how to get a perfect stitch on her particular machine.

Standard brands of cotton thread have a high tensile strength and sufficient elasticity to compensate for any shrinkage of the garment after washing. Also, a much tighter tension can be put on cotton thread on the sewing machine than can be used with silk thread. This makes possible a stitch that can be buried in the fabric, which results in a stronger and better appearing seam besides making possible the protection by the fabric of the most vulnerable parts of the garment. Of course, the contrary is true in machine sewing with silk thread because the looser tension results in a seam more exposed to wear and tear.

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The New Way to Beautify
Your Home and Wardrobe
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Explains easy, fascinating, inexpensive ways to redecorate your home and bring your wardrobe up to date. Reveals amazing possibilities in changing colors by removing old color with PUTNAM NO-KOLOR BLEACH. Secrets of successful dyeing and tinting with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES beautifully illustrated in colors. Special chapters on Shading—Over-dyeing—Principles of Tied Dyeing. Valuable information on Dry Cleaning at home with PUTNAM Dry Cleaner—also how to remove spots and stains.

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DYES
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the New Handicraft

Here is the new way to quickly and easily make lovely pillows, bedspreads, curtains, scarfs, aprons, luncheon sets. It is Bind-Art, an entirely new and different kind of decorative treatment, created by Royal Society, famous for its embroidery designs and materials.

Bind-Art is easy to do—you simply apply fast-color bias binding on attractive stamped and hand-tinted patterns with the simplest binding stitch. Bind-Art is quickly done—you make the pillow shown above or a scarf or curtain in an afternoon. Bind-Art is inexpensive. For just a few dollars you can completely transform a bedroom. Bind-Art may be had in a variety of designs. The one shown is a new design. You will want to show it to all your friends.

Special Introductory Offer
To enable you to get started with Bind-Art we offer you the attractive pillow illustrated above—including stamped and hand-tinted bias quality fabric, fast color binding made of Peter Pan, bias, instructions—everything you need for only \$5 cents. If, when you receive your package, you are not delighted, simply return the material and we will refund your money. Just send money order or check for \$5 cents and say "Send me materials for the Bind-Art Pillow."

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ROYAL SOCIETY



The Beaded Bodice Shimmers Above a Three-Tiered Skirt of Tulle, Where Roses Trail

Applied Felt and Straw

"SAVE the pieces" is an old-time admonition with new significance now that many a hat is trimmed with the pieces clipped away from the brim. Even the smallest bits are utilized in ingenious ways, while long, pliable strips of felt or straw cut from the unshaped form are important trimming details of up-to-date headwear. The expert shaper of hats stands over the customer with shears, pins and chalk, her equipment for changing the stock model into the individual style best suited to the wearer. Now that the shallow front brim replaces the deeper cloche effect, the important cutting away is such as to expose the forehead slightly and result in a becoming line over the eyebrows.

The Home Milliner

The home milliner will find that this changing of felt and straw shapes to meet the latest requirements is very simple and if she has opportunity to watch an expert, there will be no difficulty in copying the general method of procedure. If the odd little ear tab effects are wanted, it is well to mark the outline with chalk before cutting and also to indicate the lowest forehead line desired as the brim can be made more shallow later, if necessary. The strip cut from the front is usually left in one piece and either used as an upturning brim or set further back on the crown, the outer edge pulled and shaped to give as much fullness as possible to this aureole style of trimming. Sometimes only one end of

ment is very simple and if she has opportunity to watch an expert, there will be no difficulty in copying the general method of procedure. If the odd little ear tab effects are wanted, it is well to mark the outline with chalk before cutting and also to indicate the lowest forehead line desired as the brim can be made more shallow later, if necessary. The strip cut from the front is usually left in one piece and either used as an upturning brim or set further back on the crown, the outer edge pulled and shaped to give as much fullness as possible to this aureole style of trimming. Sometimes only one end of



If realistic...

If you hold that a good meal is all the better for lasting good, you might know of someone to represent us in your town. We deal in tropical spices which we mill ourselves, spices of a quality that many a good cook has vainly wished for. We want representatives to help in bringing them these "royal dainties." It is most attractive part time or temporary full time work, and it strengthens the budget. We would impose no obligation; we supply a suitable stock of our risk and expense, duty and charges prepaid, and we allow a generous commission on each tin you sell. The tins themselves are such bonny looking things! May we hear from you?

ALBERTO ADERS & CO.
THE HAGUE HOLLAND

Coats Show New Lines and Trimmings

FLARED, wrapped, straight and capped, furled and not furled, brilliant, new, bewitching, the spring coats arrive in a thousand entrancing different styles, things transformed and transforming. Only two features of other seasons remain, the slowness of line and the youthfulness of design.

Monotone Effects

To wear a coat without fur is chic. Search as one will, however, not one of the flamboyantly plaided coats of yesteryear may be found. Instead, there is the subdued elegance of monotone effects, chiefly a wide variety of belges in finely-meshed tweeds, kashabure, diagonal and basket weaves, and some new versions of kasha, most of them imported. In the formal coats Leda cloth still proves most popular. Shawl, horsehair and straight collars are shown with preference pointing to none more than to another.

If a coat happens to be trimmed with encrustations, tucks, slot-seams, or nervures as the Parisian calls them, it is quite certain it is a model of the last openings. Not alone for decorations are these devices used, but to produce artfully slenderizing lines. The flared gauntlet cuff, occasionally seen last spring, is much used this season. Long models are coming with particularly novel and interesting sleeves.

Caped Models

Again, the caped models are bidding for popularity. Although becoming rather trite, yet they remain in favor because of their youthful line. One navy blue model sent by Vionnet has a cape which is an outgrowth of the sleeves and a very cavalier-looking coat it is. A finely pleated cape that reaches to the hips gives much distinction to an afternoon coat of black casino crepe for the matron. There are coats with one-sided capes

and others which elongate into a stole to be draped over the shoulder. And for every new coat that arrives, there arrives also a hat matching in color. The smart Parisienne would not dream of wearing this season a hat of a different color from her coat.

Child Manikins

Paris Special Correspondence
LAST summer, at fashionable Deauville-by-the-Sea, there was inaugurated a showing of children's dresses worn by child manikins, or models. A Paris couturier who makes a feature of children's frocks has now established the custom of having his collection worn by child manikins. The youngsters, aged variously from 5 to 14 years, appear thoroughly to enjoy their small parade. The eldest has acted for the moving pictures and also the youngest; but, despite all the poise and manikin mannerisms, there is none of them beyond the doll stage. Janine, the eldest, she of the jumper dress of crepe-de-chine, soft printed blouse and pleated skirt, in her spare time plays mother to 28 dolls!

Embroidery Transfers

One often wishes to copy on something else a handsome embroidered initial or other simple design. If one has no transfer pattern, an easy way to accomplish the transfer is to dampen the place on the material where the design is to go and lay this face-up on the ironing board. The embroidery must be placed face-down over it and covered with a thin cloth to prevent scorching, while the design is pressed rather firmly with a hot iron. While the impression is still plain, mark its outline with pencil dots.

"NO-NAIL" Window Shade and Curtain Hanger
ONE FIXTURE DOES IT ALL

Erected, by anyone, in a moment. Just hook base fixture around each side of wooden window frame—the spring holds shade securely and permanently—then attach shade holder and as many drapery rods as desired. "NO-NAIL" is one of the newest, simplest, and handiest window fixtures made. They are attached without nails and can be quickly taken down and used on windows from 36" to 48" wide. (Other widths furnished special). MAKE YOUR WINDOWS BEAUTIFUL—save time, trouble and scarring of window frames with nails. Send check or money order TODAY for "NO-NAIL" Fixtures for your windows—Postage prepaid in the United States—at \$1.00 per fixture like cut, extra rods mailed therewith at 25 cents each. Money back if not satisfied. Reliable dealers' accounts wanted. E. D. ATTIX, Knoxville, Tenn.

Over the Uniontown Hill



with a long, long lead

1929 Performance
that you can have
Today

Thirty miles south of Pittsburgh, the old National Highway climbs up over the backbone of the Alleghenys—the famous Uniontown Hill.

It's a heartbreaker—this Uniontown Hill. And it's the hill of hills to watch all motorod goes for the final proof of a car's fitness after the easier tests on private proving grounds have been completed.

To this hill, Reo engineers went recently to test the new Flying Cloud. With the Flying Cloud went a number of the country's best known automobiles—a six, the greatest seller in its class, another which has won a unique record for increasing popularity, a third of recognized great engine power, and still another considerably higher in price than the others.

Here the Are results of the
Uniontown tests:

- 1 The Flying Cloud swept over the crest at a speed 22 per cent greater than that of its nearest rival, and sixty per cent faster than the most expensive of the cars tested.
- 2 The Flying Cloud made the entire climb of 1000 feet in 2.1 miles in from 14 per cent to 28.5 per cent less time than any of the others.
- 3 The Flying Cloud's maximum speed attained during the climb was 14 per cent greater than that of the next fastest car.

Speed Too!

Here assuredly is proof of greater power — and power that gives great speed on the straight-away. In speed trials, the Flying Cloud showed a clean pair of wheels to all of the other cars tested. The car that came the closest to the Flying Cloud in the hill-climbing tests was the slowest on the level, while the car that was second to the Flying Cloud in top speed had been the slowest in hill climbing.

The new Reo Flying Cloud thus proves itself in both speed and hill-climbing. Others may achieve such efficiency in another year, but for today only the Flying Cloud gives you such demonstrated brilliance, such proved power. Try the new Flying Cloud for yourself. It will prove to you how far in advance it is. REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
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Reo Motor Car Company

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Plan new rooms—carry out your own ideas. "Instant Art Transfers" add the artistic touch of color to painted or refinished furniture, curtains, wreaths, signs—garlands, pictures, etc. Sprays, figures, pictorial and conventional patterns. All color combinations. Also stripes, borders, panels—gold, silver effects. Wear like a hat. Washable. Send one dollar for assortment of 12 transfers. Write for folder.

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28in. " 9.95
What of No. 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120
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Try your grocer, stationer, hardware, department store, drug store or general merchant first; if they cannot serve you, we will pay the parcel post. Mention this advertisement when ordering, and get a Miracle Paper Dish Rag with interesting samples free for you and your family.

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—C. L. LANTON, in *The Observer*

Associated Gas and Electric System

Stability of Earning Power

Annual Gross and Net Income

Year	Gross Income (Millions of Dollars)	Net Income (Millions of Dollars)
1924	23.5	6.5
1925	25.5	7.5
1926	26.5	9.5
1927	30.5	11.5
1928	32.0	12.0
1929	35.5	14.5
1930	40.5	18.5

Secured and Unsecured Debt

Year	Secured Debt (%)	Unsecured Debt (%)
1924	100	0
1925	80	20
1926	45	55
1927	23	77
1928	19	81

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Annual meeting of the stock-
the Boston & Maine Railroad

ectors were eliminated, ex-
lba M. Ide of Troy, N. Y.,
succeeded by Fairman R. Dick-
ork. The directors' list was
mination by Archibald B.
representing Roosevelt & Son
ork and presenting proxies for
es of Boston & Maine stock
a firm and other New York

103 Water Street -
Telephone H

LOADINGS DECREASE
ATLANTA, April 11—Car load-
 week ended March 31 totaled
 1,000, according to the American
 Association, a decrease of 26,213

corresponding week of 1927, an 21,496 over the like week of 1928, inclusive, are g
bureaus and state
tons, compared with

S SERVICE INSTALLED
cars in Marinette, Wis., and Mich., have been replaced eight buses have been placed four being licensed in Wis.

four in Michigan. Dependents are asking

1

Associated Gas and Electric System



Stability of Earning Power

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1925	80	20
1926	45	55
1927	23	77
1928	19	81

MONEY MARKET

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in


Poland—złoty ..	1.483 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.483 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.483 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portugal—escudo ..	0.0450	0.0430	0.0402
Rumania—leu ..	0.0063 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0063 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0063 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spain—peseta ..	1.682	1.683 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.683
Sweden—krona ..	2.687	2.687	2.687
Switzerland—franc ..	1.927 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.927 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.928

100

[illegible]


Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1852




Ability of Earning Power

of Associated securities is materially enhanced by the stability of and the close relationship between the securities and the income producing properties.



Net Income



Secured and Unsecured Debt

ent on any one industry supply essential public Philippines, to 1,000 cities permanent customers, in on.

the advantage of excep- perity:

n in the counties s the average for

count in the 16 ger than the aver- y.

from electric light and the revenue comes from umers and from street

stability of earnings indi- have increased steadily

The continued credit improvement is equally in- tant for the investor. Secured indebtedness, above, has been reduced to less than 20% of the Mortgage obligations are only about 10% of entire italization. Many properties are completely free of

For the security holder this program has a following advantages:

1. The improved credit is demonstrated by recent financing at 4½% compared with 5½% a year ago.
2. Savings in taxes, personnel and accounting have been made possible by grouping properties into large units.

Over \$70,000,000 of underlying securities have retired since 1925. Exchange, conversions and demptions are reducing the remainder still fur-

Bringing the securities closer to the actual phy properties without prior deduction of charges subsidiary companies increases for security ho the stability of the earnings.

Associated Gas & Electric Company's \$50,000,000 Convertible 4½% e being offered to stockholders with rights expiring April 12, 1928, for retirement of underlying and high coupon securities, thus still the investment position of the securities to be permanently outstanding.

res carry detachable warrants entitling the holder to purchase Common Stock and are themselves convertible into Class A Stock.

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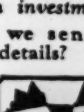
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FERTILIZER TAG SALES GO UP

NEW ORLEANS, April 11—Sales of fertilizer tags in cotton states for eight months from August, 1927, to March, 1928, inclusive, are given by agricultural bureaus and state boards as 3,774,535 tons, compared with 2,687,070 in 1926-27 period and 2,452,171 the like period of 1925-26.

LOADINGS DECREASE

NIGHTON, April 11—Car load- ings week-ended March 31 totaled 1,000,000, according to the American Association, a decrease of 28,213 corresponding week of 1927, an of 21,496 over the like week of 1926, 27 below the immediately pre- ceding.

BUS SERVICE INSTALLED

net cars in Marinette, Wis., and e, Mich., have been replaced. Eight buses have been placed, of which the like week of 1927, 1928 below the immediately pre- ceding.

LEAD BUYING FAIR

NEW YORK, April 11—Lead buy- ing is moderate at 6 cents a pound St. Louis and 8.10 cents New York. Little lead is available at 8.10 New York.

NORTHERN CENTRAL

Northern Central Trans- port earned 72 cents a share

Free Book to Help Invest

The desire of investors more thoroughly ac- quainted with the advantages of Fidelity Real Estate Bonds is offered the following book:

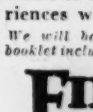
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The House Behind To help you judge of our issues by per- personnel and meth- odologies.

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We will be glad to ac- knowledge the receipt of this book.



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THE COMMONWEALTH OF

In Department of Boston

On the petition of the Boston Gas Company for approval of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of Light Company of Quincy, the date of said hearing, and of service and publication of hearing.

By order of the Court ANDREW A. J.

TEXANS SEEKING
"FAVORITE SON"

(Continued from Page 1)

Texas member of the National Committee, a man of most pleasing address and widely popular among the members of that organization. In presenting his name his supporters declare that he may well serve as a rallying point for the anti-Smith forces of the Nation.

This plan, if successful, and its projectors have every reason to anticipate success, will assure a solid Texas delegation which will lead the southern opposition to the nomination of any wet.

That opposition, I repeat, is almost unanimous in the southern states—the cases of Louisiana and Arkansas, loudly claimed by the Smithites, being abnormal and the real character of the delegation from those states yet to be determined.

And yet, even in Texas, I find a feeling of doubt as to whether the nomination of the New Yorker can be averted. As one anti-Smith expressed it: "Numerically I can't figure how he can get two-thirds; psychologically I fear that he will sweep everything before him." The question then turns upon what Texas may do should that grand sweep of the convention occur.

The figures I have already quoted do not seem to promise much for a successful revolt against an unfit candidate who wears the Democratic label. And yet in the Ferguson-Burke contest a good many Democrats voted for the Republican candidate—had 60,000 more voted that way he would have been elected.

A Shattered Shibboleth

They find that they have suffered no ill effects, nor have they even been ostracized by their neighbors. "My party, right or wrong," is a shattered shibboleth. And as the habit of independence in voting grows with practice it may be expected to extend materially to the convention at Houston deliberately affronts the convictions of Texas voters.

Galveston and San Antonio are known as the wet and Romanist sections. Elsewhere the State is strongly dry and Protestant. I am told that there are 250,000 Baptists in the State, virtually all of whom are against the Tammany candidate, while the Methodists and other evangelical denominations adopt the same militant attitude.

Texas women, too, have acquired the habit of voting to a degree not quite paralleled by their northern sisters. Perhaps this grew out of the struggles over "Ma" Ferguson, who seems now to have quite disappeared as a political factor. But the women, like the churches, are for a dry candidate.

I did not find among those prominent politically with whom I talked any very favorable reaction to the candidacy of Senator Walsh. Indeed, the South as a whole impresses me as being indifferent, where not actively hostile to that suggestion. Nor has the suggestion of Senator George produced any stir whatsoever, while Senator Reed, whose path I have followed through several southern communities, seems to have made more foes than friends.

Bases of Smith Opposition
Former Governor O. B. Colquitt, now a candidate for United States Senator, expressed the essence of the Texas opinion, namely, that Governor Smith when he declared it based on:

1. Hostility to Tammany.
2. Smith's Wall Street associations.
3. The South's approval of the Immigration law which is opposed by New York Democrats.
4. Smith's opposition to the McNary-Haugen type of farm relief.
5. Prohibition.

The former governor of Texas was not an advocate of constitutional prohibition, but he now says of its results: "I know it is said that prohibition has been a failure. Be that as it may, I probably am not a competent judge to pass upon the degree of failure. It probably has been more or less a failure with the wealthy society element of our citizenship, who have enough money to purchase their vials and money enough to protect themselves against the law."

"It probably is a failure with the 'jellybeans' and the 'flappers' who indulge in jollies upon the public highways, and perhaps with the large percentage of the great middle class who are able to pay the price and enjoy the luxury of 'wild parties.'"

"But my observation and honest belief is that the great body of agricultural producers and the great body of toilers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, which constitute perhaps four-fifths of the population of Texas, have been benefited by it."

"I am candid and honest enough with myself, notwithstanding my opposition to the original adoption of this measure, to admit that the benefits flowing from these laws to the common people will be there should a constitutional provision and the laws enacted thereunder, which do the greatest good to the greatest number, be nullified through the action of states or governors."

Indifference of Texas Opinion
There is a certain significance in the fact that he who put forth this detailed statement is a candidate for high office. Had he thought the electors of Texas were favorable to the Smithites, he would scarcely have gone on record so unequivocally.

Among Republicans only one nominee is discussed—Hoover. There is a split in the organization forces, but mainly from the desire of each faction to "out-Hoover" the other. A veteran observer who has qualifications for judging writes me: "My personal impression is that Smith will be defeated in Texas by a small majority in the event of a Smith-Hoover contest; possibly he will be defeated by any strong 'dry' candidate."

WELCOME SUPPLANTS HAZING
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Rather than the proverbial "hazing" once afforded all college freshmen, Smith College is already preparing a guidebook to welcome the class of 1932 which enters next fall. The books are compiled by a student committee of the Smith College Association for Christian Work.

General
Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under Rooms to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA Beautifully furnished, for sale, 520 acres near state capital; abundant water, timber, modern, game; cabins, fences; perfect climate; country resort, ranch; mining claims; owner called away by business; price low at \$20,000 for quick sale. Address 2024 Prospect Boulevard, Sacramento, Calif.

ONTARIO, CALIF. For sale, 6 room house, 3 bedrooms, sleeping porch, 2 baths, hardwood floors, many built-in features; double garage; A-1 locality, facing mountains. \$4,500 terms, \$425 cash. Owner at 120 N. Fern Ave. Phone 908 J. C. MRS. JOSEPHINE WITKINS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautiful resort, houses, hotels and lots for sale, summer homes for rent for season. LESTER HAMBLETT, Colonial Terrace, Asbury Park, N. J., Tel. 1054.

HOUSTON CO., TEXAS—Farm homestead for sale, \$50 per acre, half million rights for rent. Write E. F. ARCHIBALD, R. O. H., Corsicana, Texas.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunlight, beautiful, one and two room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, bathroom, central heating, gas, refrigerator, garden, centrally located; K and H cars and bus to door.

LADES desiring additional income, with acquaintance among better classes, to present local, education and experience in field of real estate, except evening wear; part or full time, liberal salary; commission; reserve your territory now. Address CHAS. A. RAMSAY, 1231 East 47th St., Chicago.

WOMEN OF INDIVIDUALITY
An international business corporation, established since 1883, operating branch offices throughout the United States and three foreign countries, offering unusual opportunities for genuine women of education and business ability; permanent positions; connection with prosperous organization; salary to start commensurate with experience; give age, education and experience in field of real estate, except evening wear; part or full time, liberal salary; commission; reserve your territory now. Address CHAS. A. RAMSAY, 1231 East 47th St., Chicago.

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EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, familiar with class commodity; calling on jobbers, chain stores, bakeries, etc.; permanent position; salary commensurate with experience; give age, education and experience in field of real estate, except evening wear; part or full time, liberal salary; commission; reserve your territory now. Address CHAS. A. RAMSAY, 1231 East 47th St., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under Rooms to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 201, Bright, airy rooms with running water, for transient or permanent; near church; elevator. Tel. Copley 3234-W.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Nearing Its Tenth Birthday

CAREFULLY compiled article which appears in World's Work for April, by John Holley Clark Jr., formerly an assistant federal prosecutor in New York, includes some interesting conclusions bearing on the question, "How Long Can Prohibition Last?" Judging from the history of dry legislation in the past, this investigator concludes that prohibition laws, once they succeed in maintaining themselves for a period of at least ten years, are likely to endure much longer. The Volstead Act, he points out, "has passed its eighth birthday and is well on its way to its tenth, as the present Congress will certainly not change it and the Seventy-first Congress will not convene until December, 1929." Of the various state prohibition statutes, twenty-three are ten years old or older. In other words, the next few years are extremely important ones, in the light of past experience. If prohibition can survive them unscathed, it will in all probability be permanent, impregnable and enduring.

An examination of all recorded prohibitory legislation discloses the fact that, "altogether, eighty-six prohibitory laws have been passed by countries, dominions, states and territories in North America and Europe." By no means all these statutes have endured. No less than thirty-six, or more than 40 per cent of them, have been repealed or annulled, or both, by the courts. On the other hand, fifty, or nearly 60 per cent of them, have endured.

Concerning the thirty-six laws which have ceased to exist, Mr. Clark remarks that the most striking thing is the fact that ten of them did not survive a single year, while eighteen, or exactly half of them, lasted less than three years, and thirty-one, or more than 85 per cent, were repealed or annulled before their tenth year was completed. These facts lead Mr. Clark to the conclusion that eight out of every ten prohibition laws become extinct before their tenth year if they are not going to endure.

The record of the statutes which have remained in force seems also to bear out the same general conclusion. Of these fifty laws, twenty-nine have lasted beyond their tenth birthday, and of these, twenty-four, or 83 per cent, are still very much in operation. Thus, the vitality of prohibition appears to increase with its years. Given time to prove its advantages, the liquorless regime becomes constantly more firmly established.

Reviewing the history of prohibitory legislation in the United States, this writer remarks that "only one state has never had a prohibitory law of its own, and that is Maryland. And even Maryland so far forgot itself as to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment." Today, only Maryland, Montana, Nevada and New York, among all the states of the Union, are without state prohibitory laws.

Mr. Clark deals most summarily with the ancient argument that "if men can get beer (or wine) they won't drink whisky and the prohibition of whisky will be easier of enforcement." Facts simply prove the contrary to be true. "In the recorded instances," he says, "repeal has invariably followed 'liberalization' in a few years."

Among the principal conclusions which Mr. Clark derives from his interesting survey and the application of its logic to the existing situation are two: "First, that there is now practically no effective wet sentiment in any state whose law is more than ten years old; second, that wet sentiment decreases as the laws get older."

Settling Boundary Lines

THE United States Administration at Washington will doubtless give serious consideration to the larger question of the prestige and authority of the International Joint Commission before pressing for the reconsideration of an international agreement which the commission arrived at, unanimously, seven years ago. Political pressure has been brought to bear on the Washington authorities to bring about the reopening of the whole question of measurement and apportionment of waters of the Milk River and the St. Mary River, which are shared for irrigation purposes between Saskatchewan and Alberta on the one side of the international boundary line, and the State of Montana on the other.

Senator Walsh of Montana, supported by the Department of State, has submitted that the settlement made by the International Joint Commission should be reconsidered. Premier MacKenzie King's reply to the request made by Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, for action along the lines urged by the Montana Senator, is that Canada is deeply concerned with the maintenance of the integrity of the treaty of 1909, as a result of which the International Joint Commission was established. The treaty has broken new ground in international relations. The International Joint Commission has for many years enjoyed the highest esteem in both countries. Canada's view is that to reopen a question on which the commission has finally ruled—unless there were new conditions and extraordinary circumstances to justify it—would raise the larger question of the commission's integrity and value.

Before the International Joint Commission, consisting of three Canadian and three United

States members, came to an agreement on the division of the waters of the western rivers affected, great dissatisfaction prevailed on both sides of the boundary line. The settlement of 1921 received general sanction in both countries. It would be most untimely, while the presidential election campaign is impending in the United States, to allow politics to influence the Washington Administration to the extent of endeavoring to reopen such a settlement. No American statesman could so desire to shake confidence in international conciliation.

France and the Universal Draft

ALTHOUGH it was in the United States that the idea of the universal draft originated, it is in France that a measure has been enacted which largely embodies the legislative program of the American Legion. Both the Chamber and the Senate in France have passed a bill which provides for the mobilization of men and material resources in the event of an attack on France. Its principal purpose is that of distributing equitably the burdens of war—of placing the whole male population under governmental command, and of preventing profiteering.

An interesting feature of the French law, however, is that the Senate omitted the clauses which refer to women. In the original scheme all French citizens, without distinction of age or sex, were to be drafted for national defense. The Chamber accepted this version, but the senators struck out the references to women. There had been a good deal of somewhat cheap humor. The cartoonists had depicted women as warriors, though there was no such suggestion in the bill. Further, it must be remembered that in France women have not yet won the right to vote. The senators as a body are opposed to feminine suffrage. It would have been inconsistent for them to have insisted on the drafting of women for national defense.

Nevertheless, the bill has now become law, and the Government possesses the widest powers of requisitioning the personal services of its citizens, of using their inventions, of obtaining their material, of regulating their manufactures, of acquiring their property, and generally of opposing the accumulation of profits which produce a vested interest in war. In peace time a census will be taken, and a National Defense Council will be supported by a central committee of employers and labor, which will have many local affiliations. It is possible that the provisions have not received the most practical form. But France has indeed led the way, and by doing so has removed one objection that is often heard to this measure in the United States.

Nobody will pretend that the France of M. Poincaré is socialistic. Whatever the Chamber may be—and the Chamber is very changeable—the French Senate is well known for its conservative tendencies. In a country like France, where the people practice thrift, and where every family has at least a small holding, a socialistic attack on Capital could hardly succeed. Yet there has been extraordinarily little opposition to the passage of this Universal Draft Act. It is felt that the placing of the whole resources of the Nation in the hands of the authorities is an obviously fair measure in war time, and yet will militate against war because every citizen will have a personal interest in the preservation of peace.

Panama Canal Tolls

AMERICAN shipowners, burdened with high costs of operation and handicapped in all but the restricted coastal and intercoastal trades by the lower costs which enable foreign competitors to show a profit with rates so low that the American operator is hard put to break even, are seeking relief from canal tolls. No definite movement has crystallized, although attention was focused upon the subject when the new steamship California of the Panama Pacific Line, on her first trip through the canal, paid tolls of approximately \$15,000. Such a charge is equivalent to the passage money paid by fifty of her first class passengers for transportation between New York and San Francisco.

The tolls are based on a charge of \$1.20 per net vessel ton (computed on the basis of a ton to each 100 cubic feet of earning capacity) for merchant ships carrying passengers. Several differing bases in measuring ships exist, to which the Panama Canal has added another one known as "Panama Canal net tonnage." Upon the basis which the canal uses, the steamship Empress of Scotland of the Canadian Pacific Steamships has paid the largest toll of any commercial vessel—\$17,211.25—while H. M. S. Hood has paid the highest tolls of any naval ship—\$22,399.50.

It was not thought originally that the Panama Canal would be used as a profit-making institution, but in recent years its profits have been so great that it is amortizing the cost of its construction rapidly. Total revenues in tolls reached a new peak in the calendar year 1927, when they amounted to \$26,231,022.94. For the last period for which reports are available—the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927—ships of United States registry contributed one-half of the total tolls and carried approximately 55 per cent of the total cargoes. In fact, the United States collected from ships which were flying its flag, and which, with the exception of those in the protected trade routes, are facing ruinous competition by foreign lines, the sum of \$12,720,447.95 in tolls in the fiscal year 1927.

With these facts before them, the United States ship operators are strengthened in their plea for preferential treatment of their ships in using a facility constructed by their own Government.

Radio Station Distribution

TWO tentative groups of reallocations of radiocasting stations in the United States have been prepared by the Federal Radio Commission under the so-called equal distribution law recently signed by President Coolidge. That the effects of this action will be far reaching is self-evident.

Radio from a distribution viewpoint must be considered on a population basis. It is the oft-repeated tale of what is best for the greatest number. It so happens that the country had

previously been divided into five radio areas for convenience in administration. Congress, in working out this new bill, has used these as a basis for power and station distribution. Within the areas themselves the population basis is to be used, but the power available is to be distributed by areas which were never intended to be used for service distribution purposes.

The thickly populated eastern states which have an excellent high-powered established service will have much of this power reduced. This will also take effect in the middle West. The southern area, with a very small population and also very small percentage of radio sets per capita, is to get the same amount of power. It is generally accepted that this distribution was caused by southern members who felt that the South was not getting its fair share of the stations and power.

It so happens that many other things govern radiocasting besides the mere setting up of a station. The excellence of the program service must be considered. Good programs cost a lot of money and are therefore best served from the big business centers. The best of talent should be available. This points toward art centers as the desirable points for studios and stations. Radio, without sectional interference, has been proceeding along these lines, and despite some small problems to be cleaned up the country as a whole has been getting excellent service.

An important point has been overlooked in this new arrangement. These art and business centers have built superpower stations reaching out into the sparsely settled parts of the country. In order to give power to local stations in these same areas, the high-powered quality program stations will be curtailed. The listeners in the big centers will not suffer in the least, but the people in the areas where radio plays a greater part in their daily activities face a decided loss that is to be regretted.

The Royal Oak Case

OUT of all proportion to its actual significance, the controversy over the incidents on board the British battleship Royal Oak, as a result of which two officers accused of acting in a manner prejudicial to discipline were condemned by court-martial and punished, has attracted the notice of the public. The officers were popularly regarded as having suffered great provocation from a superior. An enlightened naval view, however, is that they disregarded the "laws of the navy" and could not escape sentence. As Hopwood's poem has it:

Even so with the words of the rulers,
And the orders those words shall convey,
Every law is as might beside this one—
"Thou shalt not criticize, but obey."

Serious though the episode is to those immediately concerned, there is also to it a Gilbertian aspect, for it is not without its comic opera setting—a captain cross-examining an admiral, his superior, and demanding a "yes" or "no"; caustic remarks about a bandmaster and his jazz music; the esteem of the crew for the captain striking in its similarity to that of the crew in the ballad of "Captain Reece":

Of all the ships upon the blue
No ship contained a better crew
Than that of worthy Captain Reece,
Commanding of the Mantelpiece.
He was adored by all his men
For worthy Captain Reece, R. N.,
Did all that lay within him to
Promote the comfort of his crew.

With the light of publicity full upon it there was before the court a delicate affair to settle: the rigid law of the navy on the side of the admiral; popular acclaim for a fair trial, the power of position not to interfere with justice to the "oppressed," on the side of the subordinate officers. Added to this, the mystery in which the incidents were enshrouded when they first broke upon the world, and the rumors—afterward found to be absolutely groundless—of "mutiny." It was with unusual interest that the outcome was awaited.

The verdict caused little surprise. The case was settled in the only way, perhaps, that the system in vogue permitted—in accordance with the rule of the navy. The last word has not been uttered on the case. Echoes are likely to be heard in Parliament and in public, but meanwhile the navy, proud of its past, of its power, of its glory, with its Nelson, Blake, Hawke, Frobisher, Rodney, Boscawen, Drake, and the more modern Beatty—a list of heroes of the sea too numerous to do other than briefly touch upon—will continue to perform its silent mission as the bulwark of British defense.

Random Ramblings

Standard maps of shortest distances between cities have been revised downward, showing that old bee lines were longer than new air lines. San Francisco is now 618 miles nearer New York, but who could have followed a bee that far?

The person who started school savings banks must take a lot of pleasure over the report that 3,815,785 pupils in 12,678 schools in the United States deposited no less than \$23,703,436.80. It certainly has interest for the pupils.

A whaler from the antarctic has made port at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, with 48,000 barrels of oil said to be valued at more than \$2,000,000 and it's no fish story. Even Moby Dick would open his eyes.

Senator Fess of Ohio, who will deliver the keynote speech at the Republican National Convention, has consistently pitched his song to the A which, as all good Republicans know, stands for Administration.

Now that television is coming into the range of practicality, the photographer's phrase, "Please look pleasant" will have a wider application.

Of course Kansas City, where the Republican National Convention is to be held, doesn't expect to have a white elephant on its hands.

The daffodil has replaced the lark as the national emblem of Wales. Probably no tears were shed.

The "talking book," just invented, will undoubtedly need no advertising. It should speak for itself.

Jim Hop

IT SEEMED to be the very kind of home they had been looking for. It was a house just large enough for a growing family, but not so large as to tax a modest income which did not permit of much extra help.

And the garden was beautiful. Flower beds surrounded the house and a smooth, well-kept lawn sloped gently down toward the beach, where one could hear the soft lapping of the waves upon the stones at the edge of the water. Across the Straits the cloudlike outline of the Olympic Mountains was just visible.

"It is too bad that it is so misty today," said the agent who was showing the property. "When the fog lifts, you can see the whole range from here."

The little mother laughed. "You're not calling this a fog, are you?" she inquired. "It's nothing but a Scotch mist! Wasn't I brought up in a climate like this, and haven't I been longing for years to feel this soft dampness in the air?"

The agent looked at her for a moment to see if she were really in earnest. The expression on her face convinced him, and he decided that the elaborate explanation for the state of the weather that he had prepared on his way to meet these prospective customers would not be necessary. One member of the family at least did not consider it a subject for apology.

At this moment the children who had been on an exploring expedition around the garden came running up.

"There's a tennis lawn," said one.

"And an orchard," announced another.

Their mother turned to the agent. "Surely those are not included in the property we are considering," she said. She was assured that they were.

The children insisted that she should come and see for herself what they had already discovered. She was led from one place to another. At every turn they found something over which to be enthusiastic. The trees in the orchard gave promise of an ample fruit supply and beyond the vegetable garden they found a strawberry bed.

"How long is it since anyone lived here?" the agent was asked. For an unoccupied place it seemed in such good order. The owner had been away from the island for more than a year, they were told.

Looking at the well-kept vegetable plot and at the velvet smoothness of the lawn, this seemed rather puzzling. "A gardener must have been doing the work here," the mother concluded, and then she gave a little sigh. It was so exactly the home of her dreams and yet a garden of such size presented quite a problem. "I do not see how we can possibly take care of it," she said, "and I do so dislike to see an unkempt garden."

There were cries of protest from the children. "We can all help," they assured her.

Their mother smiled, but she still looked doubtful. That their intentions were sincere she knew, but like most mothers she realized that results do not always follow the spontaneous plans of youth.

It was at this decisive moment that Jim Hop arrived on the scene, bringing with him, although perhaps he was hardly aware of the fact himself, the solution to the problem. As the agent was heard to remark later, "It was the little Chinaman who really sold the property."

To say that Jim Hop arrived is perhaps hardly the way to describe the manner of his appearing. He arose from behind a wheelbarrow in much the same way as one might expect some tiny gnome-like creature of the imagination to put in his appearance.

"You like garden?" he inquired, beaming upon everybody in the most friendly way. His small brown face was wrinkled all over like one of last year's apples and his narrow, slanting eyes twinkled merrily. Despite the homemade clogs he wore and notwithstanding the pyramid of hats that perched absurdly on his head, his height, including the accessories, did not seem to be more

than five feet. Jim Hop, it was learned later, not so much from a sense of vanity adorned himself in this way, but simply as a precaution against any kind of weather that might otherwise take him unawares.

"You like garden?" he repeated, and then without waiting for a reply he proceeded, "Welly nice garden. Jim Hop makee ev-lysing welly nice." He stood there radiating complete satisfaction.

There was never any question as to retaining Jim Hop's service. His retaining fee was so small compared with others of his profession, also there was no disputing the fact that the little gardener and the garden went together. When he politely inquired, "You buy em house?" it would have been difficult to detect the slightest personal interest in the question, and yet somehow or another it was understood that in any transaction that took place the little Chinese gardener must be taken into consideration. Every part of the garden bore evidence of his labor and it was clear to see that it was a labor of love.

A small, rough-looking shack at the furthestmost end of the orchard proved to be his home. Here he appeared to have lived for many years, entirely alone, carrying on his own peculiar housekeeping.

The family learned after a time that Jim Hop did not confine his activities to one garden. It seemed that most of the gardens in the immediate neighborhood received a share of his attentions.

As the different seasons came along the family were a little puzzled that so few bills for seeds and bedding plants came to them, for the garden had always a profusion of blossoms. When they became acquainted with their neighbors they understood, for everyone but themselves was aware of the manner in which their garden was replenished from time to time.

One neighbor laughingly pointed to a clump of brilliant dahlias. "Don't you recognize those blooms?" she asked. "You have some just like them in your garden. Last autumn Jim Hop divided the roots of my plants and distributed them about the neighborhood." Then before her listener had time to feel embarrassed she added, "I think that he has already squared accounts. This morning I noticed him planting something and I have an idea that when next spring comes I shall be gladdened by the sight of lovely mauve and yellow iris like those that grow beneath your breakfast window."

The operations of Jim Hop's Gardening Exchange are even carried into the vegetable plot. If, for instance, your own soil does not produce good lettuce, this does not mean that the household must forgo salad. Jim Hop will procure the lettuce for you, but you must, of course, be prepared to share your cucumbers.

With regard to his own private affairs the little gardener maintains the reserve which characterizes his race. On one occasion only was the veil lifted for a brief moment and something glimpsed that, strange as it may seem, had all the sweet fragrance of romance.

Jim Hop came for advice. He wished to send some money to China and he took out of his pocket bills for such a large amount, apparently all his savings, that the one of whom he inquired tried to dissuade him from sending so much.

"You should put some in the bank," he advised. But the little gardener drew himself up and with a slight movement of his hand put the suggestion aside. "It is for my lady," he said, with gentle dignity.

So it is to be supposed that somewhere in the country from which he came, a wife is still awaiting the return of Jim Hop. How long they have awaited their reunion is their secret. Perhaps she has forgotten to count the years; patiently content in the knowledge of his devotion to her. As for him, who shall say what hopes he cherishes or what happy memories he carries with him as he works among his flowers.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

THE newly elected Liberal member for St. Ives, Mrs. Hilda Runciman, is a daughter of James C. Stevenson, late member of Parliament for South Shields and an energetic worker for temperance. Mrs. Runciman took honors in the degree examinations at Cambridge when university education for women was uncommon. She was afterward successively a member of the Newcastle-on-Tyne School Board, president of the Free Church's Women's Council, and president of the Women's National Liberal Federation.

"A come-at-able sort of man." This description of the Archbishop of Canterbury (overheard by himself) was one which gave him great satisfaction, so he confided to the Institute of Journalists at a luncheon in his honor the other day. Certainly it fitted him well on the occasion in question, for he made an extremely witty speech, putting an audience that was inclined to feel a little stiff in the presence of such an unwonted dignity completely at ease. He pointed out how the tables had been turned between the pulpit and the press in recent years. In earlier days it was part of the Archbishop's duties to exercise a censorship of the press, and pressmen who incurred his disapproval were placed in the pillory. Today the press was the censor and latterly it was the Archbishop who had been put into the pillory day after day. But he held, nevertheless, that both press and pulpit had endeavored to work for the best interests of humanity.

Mr. Lloyd George has the quality of always being what newspaper men call "good copy," whether the papers they represent are favorable to his politics or not. During the time he was Prime Minister his breakfast parties and conferences were an established public feature, and he has now attracted some attention by visiting Cambridge and holding a party similar to these, at which he talked to a group of students for more than an hour. It is a curious and rather amusing fact that throughout British political history such breakfast events have been given by Liberals but condemned by Conservatives. Disraeli showed in "Sybil" that breakfasting out was regarded as a certain indication of undesirable character. "Men who breakfast out are generally Liberals," remarks Lady St. Julians. "I wonder why?" "It shows a restless, revolutionary mind," answered Lady Firebrace, "that can settle nothing, but must be running after gossip the moment they are awake." "Yes," agreed Lady St. Julians, "I think those men who breakfast out, or who give breakfast parties, are generally dangerous characters; at least I would not trust them." Even stronger was the condemnation of G. W. E. Russell, who branded as "enemies of the human race" those who tried to revive "this desperate tradition."

C. T. Hagberg Wright, secretary at the London Library, possesses some books containing curious marginal scribbles by Thomas Carlyle, Robert Southey, Leslie Stephen, and other notables. Carlyle, Southey, and Stephen, he says, all wrote in pencil and in peculiarly similar handwriting which is generally neat and precise, but at times undecipherable. While the notes of lesser men are rubbed out, those of the great ones of history have been preserved, and gum and water have been rubbed on the pencil marks to prevent them from fading. Carlyle, says Mr. Wright, had an amusing habit of drawing a pair of asses' ears in the margin to indicate that certain passages were, in his opinion, assinine. His opinion of the author is often brief but pointed, thus: "unintelligible," "a miserable noodle," "thin," "Oh dear," "total nonsense." Leslie Stephen fills the fly leaves and margins with extremely good drawings of monkeys, owls, squirrels and other animals. His comments are also very critical. Of one he says: "An eloquent,

interesting book but, on the whole, loose and rhetorical rather than acute. An academical exhibition of fireworks."

A vessel which can surely claim to be the world's oldest seagoing ship has just been run to harbor by the Daily Chronicle. She is the ketch Ceres, 52 tons, of Bude, Cornwall, which recently celebrated her 117th birthday. Built at Salcombe, Devon, in 1811, she has been voyaging ever since and according to her master, Capt. R. W. Petherick, "only last October she created a record by bringing three cargoes into Bude from South Wales in nine days," and is "still classed A1 by the Board of Trade." During the war she was fitted with a little two-stroke engine. Four generations of Pethericks have sailed on the Ceres, and her present "master" first signed on over half a century ago.

Cast in Britain's premier bell foundry and destined to take its place in the carillon of the new Riverside Drive church in New York, some 2400 bell ringers from all over Britain recently heard the "Bourdon" emit its sonorous note. Weighing eighteen and a quarter tons, and twenty-five tons with its clapper and headstock, its note is the low C, which is two tones lower than any bell yet tuned in England. It is one and a half tons heavier than the Great Paul bell of St. Paul's Cathedral and twice as heavy as Big Ben. Bell ringers are a most enthusiastic body of people and the neighborhood of the foundry was treated to sweet-sounding chimes both from carillons and ordinary peals. Some ringers in their enthusiasm sought out neighboring churches and asked permission to show their skill. According to the president of the Central Council of Church Bell Ringers there are some 40,000 ringers in the British Isles, so the art is likely to persist for awhile.

A doll now sixty-five years old, representing Queen Alexandra, the present King of England's mother, as she was when she was a girl, has just been presented by Queen Mary to the London Museum. The doll is fifteen inches high, and is dressed in nineteenth century fashion with crinoline (inverted umbrella-like skirt). A little panne velvet jacket is worn over the dress. It is lined with white silk and trimmed with white silk braid. The pink underskirt, which is worked in crochet, is wired to make the dress stand out. The correct hairdressing fashion of the time is illustrated in this doll. Pads were then worn at the nape of the neck, and the hair tucked under. A net was worn over the head, presumably to keep the pads from falling. The doll's jewels consist of a large brooch at the neck of the dress and a small pearl necklace. There is also a long gold chain. A bouquet of pink roses is carried.

The case of Miss Amy F. Marment, recently reported in The Christian Science Monitor as having been registered as a partner with her father, proves to be one of a series. "Early in 1924," writes Hagai Absalom Austin, hardresser of High Street, Tonbridge, England, "I took my two daughters into partnership and exhibited the sign on my premises. Lately I have heard of cases previous to my own. It does not matter much who was the first to do so, but the principle involved is important, i. e., an honest recognition of equality apart from sex. Whoever gives expression to the spirit of fairness and equality and finds it reflected elsewhere, should rejoice in the spread of what after all is only the right idea." This is not the only field in which Mr. Austin has been a pioneer. He was one of the promoters in 1903 of that well-known British athletic event, the London-to-Brighton walk and himself won the London-to-Cobham walking race in 1904. He was president of the Tonbridge Chamber of Trade in 1925-26.